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Nazi Airfields Bombed; Pershing Declines Post As U. S. Envoy to France

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 22, 1940

War Summary: R. A. F. Bombs German Airfields

British air attacks on German airfields at Stavanger, Norway, were carried out today by R. A. F. pilots flying American-made Lockheed-Hudson bombers. Lines of fires were reportedly started in the airdromes.

Heavy Nazi air attacks on Britain's Midlands and an unidentified Western British port tapered off suddenly when bad flying weather forced abandonment of most raiding. As a result, the night over Britain was described as one of the quietest in months. Londoners heard nothing but British guns.

Barrage ballons which broke their moorings somewhere in England during a wind storm, disrupted power lines, delayed trains, and halted streetcars along Sweden's west coast.

Pershing Declines Ambassadorship

Hyde Park, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he had asked Gen. John J. Pershing to become United States Ambassador to France, but that General Pershing had declined with deep regret on the advice of his physicians. Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference that he had not yet accepted the resignation of William C. Bullitt, now Ambassador to France. The resignation was submitted on Nov. 7.

In New England: Roosevelt Bay State Plurality

President Roosevelt carried Massachusetts by a plurality of 136,822 votes, according to complete, official returns made public today. The figures differed only slightly from the unofficial plurality credited to him immediately after the election. [Details: Page 13.]

Ready to give their co-operation, Boston police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation awaited arrival of Dies Committee agents who announced they will raid pro-Nazi-Fascist organizations here. [Details: Page 13.]

A campaign was begun in Beverly, Mass., today to raise funds to be sent to its sister city, Beverley, in Yorkshire, England. The money will be used to purchase a Spitfire fighter plane. [Details: Page 13.]

Civilian agencies in New England laid the groundwork for air raid precaution activity as part of a new move for complete national preparedness. [Details: Page 13.]

Japanese Troops Leaving Shantung

Shanghai, Nov. 22 (AP)—Considerable numbers of Japanese troops were reported today to be withdrawing from Shantung Province in Northern China amid evidence of growing Japanese concentrations in the South. Advices from foreign sources said a steady stream of Japanese troops has been leaving Shantung by railroad for the past week. These sources said they were embarking on transports at Tientsin and Tsingtao for undisclosed destinations but were believed to be headed south toward the Japanese island of Formosa and the Japanese-occupied island of Hainan off the China Coast.

In Washington: Resources Administrator Urged

Senator Taft (R) of Ohio introduced a bill in the Senate today that would form a War Resources Administration under a single administrator. [Details: Page 6.]

The House and Senate both voted today to abandon their usual quarters temporarily because of fears that a 120-ton roof might fall in on the members. During the six weeks until a new Congress is convened on January 3, temporary steel trusses will be installed to hold safely the cast-iron roof now supported by ancient rolled iron beams. Beginning Monday the Senate will meet in the old Supreme Court Room of the Capitol. The House will use a caucus room across the street.

Mexican Teachers Plan 'Hunger March'

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—After a month-long strike, 12,000 teachers in the State of Mexico today announced they would make a 40-mile "hunger march" from Toluca to Mexico City Nov. 25 as a demonstration against the Governor. The strikers are demanding increased salaries.

Reports of Ships Halted a 'Closed Incident'

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—United States diplomatic circles regarded as a closed incident today a report that United States destroyers halted two vessels in Mexican waters. A note from Ambassador Josephus Daniels to the Mexican Government branded the report as false. Previously the captains of the Mexican tanker Cerro-Azul and the Honduran freighter Ceiba had denied that the United States warships halted them near Tampico and asked to see their papers.

Flying Boat Transatlantic En Route to New York

New Orleans, La. (AP)—The flying boat Transatlantic of the American Export Air Lines which returned here yesterday from a test trip across the Gulf of Mexico to Latin-American ports, left today for New York. The flight from Belize, British Honduras, to New Orleans was made in 6 hours and 55 minutes. Meteorological data was gathered on the trip for use in proposed mail and passenger service out of New Orleans.

Batista Offers Co-operation in Defense

Havana, (AP)—President Batista offered his full co-operation to the continental defense policy promulgated at the Havana Conference in his first message to Congress read in the House of Representatives.

Greco-Italian War: Capture of Koritsa Admitted

Rome admitted capture by Greeks of the Italian base of Koritsa, from which Italian troops were in retreat northward. The Greeks were reported driving on through the mountain ranges below Lake Presba toward Progadetz on the Albanian-Yugoslav border. [Details: Page 1.]

Greek advance to the southwest brought the victorious Hellenes near to Argyrokastron, another Italian base.

Argentine Paper Sees Fascist Plot

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 22 (AP)—The newspaper Critica denounced alleged Nazi and Fascist "fifth column" activities in a full-page article, charging that Buenos Aires Nazis now are in position to attempt a putsch "with alarmingly good chance."

The newspaper asserted the Nazis had divided the City into four zones, each with 300 to 500 adherents.

These groups meet two or three times a week, the Critica article continued, and receive military instruction with modern firearms.

Fascist leaders operating under instructions from Rome have organized "Mussolini Brigades," the article said, which conduct military drills, wear special uniforms within their quarters, and swear loyalty to Il Duce.

Nazis and Fascists carry on parallel activities, but each group has its own leaders, Critica declared. It listed the names of many of the leaders and gave addresses of alleged meeting places.

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Court Orders Curley to Pay City $37,957

State's highest tribunal rules former Mayor 'improperly received' funds.

James M. Curley, three times Mayor of Boston and one time Governor of Massachusetts, today lost his appeal to the State Supreme Court against a lower court finding that he "improperly received" funds in settlement of a suit against the City while he was Mayor.

The full bench of the Supreme Court ruled that he must pay back $37,957 plus court costs and interest to the City of Boston.

Joseph Santosuosso, co-defendant in the equity suit brought by the city must pay $25,304. Sustaining the decision of Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court in 1938, the Court ruled that these sums were "improperly received" in the settlement of a suit brought against the city by a Boston firm while Mr. Curley was Mayor.

The suit was for damages resulting from construction of the subway through Kenmore Square.

The Supreme Court has had the case under advisement since February, 1939, when it heard Mr. Curley's appeal. Today's opinion was written by Chief Justice Fred T. Field. There was no dissenting opinion.

Climax of Suit

The Supreme Court's decision today climaxes a suit by the City against Mr. Curley which in turn grew out of a damage case whcih originated almost 10 years ago. Throughout the intervening decade, the case has been a source of almost continual political controversy in Boston.

The court hearings and decisions affecting the case have made headlines for more than eight years. Political observers believe the litigation has not been without its effect upon the political fortunes of Mr. Curley, who has been defeated in his last three attempts to gain public office.

It is now possible that the Supreme Court decision may have its effect upon the former Governor's political plans for the coming year. It has been anticipated that he would seek a fourth term as Mayor in 1941 against the incumbent, Maurice J. Tobin, who is expected to run for re-election, and Mr. Curley has carefully refrained from denying this intention.

Should he run, the High Court's ruling today certainly will be used against him by his political opponents.

Now $42,600

It was estimated today by Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City, that interest at 6 per cent would increase the amount owed the city by both men about $8,000. The amounts he estimates as due the City are from Mr. Curley, $42,-

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

The General Equipment case, a chronology: Page 15.

Inside a Bund Meeting: How Nazis Work in U. S.

Writer attends New York session where 700 members, many in Nazi uniforms, boo President of United States and vow loyalty to Hitler while laying groundwork for German dominance in America.

The Dies Committee has just issued a report, revealing that various agencies, individuals, and organizations are carrying on very extensive anti-American activities throughout the United States. The charges include sabotage, espionage, and criminal conspiracy. Even more important than that, it is also designed to confuse and to make plain issues seem ambiguous, old wrongs appear to disunite the American people.

The Christian Science Monitor has made a study of some of these activities. Its investigator has had much experience with Nazi methods and acts in other lands. We begin the publication of some of his findings today.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—I attended a Nazi rally here in Greater New York. It was as un-American as Adolf Hitler. It resembled meetings I have seen in Nuremberg, Munich, and Vienna.

Here in the greatest metropolis of America, I saw people who pretended to be my fellow citizens sing Nazi songs, wear Nazi uniforms, display Nazi swastikas, raise their hands in the Nazi salute, and solemnly vow unlimited devotion to Nazi Germany. They poured out flaming scorn upon American ideals, gave vent to furious hatred toward other Americans, reviled the head of the American state, and repeatedly shouted "Sieg Heil" (Hail Victory)—just as Nazis do in every country they control.

This was a meeting of the Bund, the German Nazi party in America. This really was Herr Hitler's American Partie Tag, held under the protection of the American police. Seven hundred people vociferously participated in it.

The occasion for it was the perversion of a noble historical event. Herr Hitler's followers pretended to be commemorating the arrival in America of the first German colonial leader, Pastorius, who came to these shores with a group of brave German Christians to find religious freedom. These first devoted pioneers from Germany deserve all honor.

But the Nazis at this Bund meeting did not honor them. They dishonored them. They performed an act of sacrilege in their name. They used Christian pioneers as an ambush, behind which to attack America.

Nazi Technique

That is an established Nazi technique. They hide behind Washington, behind our Fourth of July, behind our flag. They do the same in all countries. They pick national holidays, national figures, and national emblems in each land to serve as masks for destructive activity.

In the hall where the Bund held its rally were openly displayed swastikas, the emblem of the man who daily flaunts his determination to annihilate democracy. Herr Hitler's picture was openly sold. A large new Nazi book just published in America and called "Hitler Is Right," was also on sale. Nazi literature was distributed.

The Nazi Führer has organized the whole German world to ex-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Dies spy probe is extended: Page 6.

Philip Murray Heads C. I. O. To Succeed Lewis, Resigned

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22—Philip Murray was chosen President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today by acclamation following the placing of his name before the convention by John L. Lewis who kept his pre-election promise and stepped down from his five-year leadership of the C. I. O.

Mr. Murray's election was followed by the surprise selection of Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, as one of C. I. O.'s six Vice-Presidents, succeeding Mr. Murray. He was nominated by Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union to fill a post popularly allotted to Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers.

Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was named to the Vice-Presidency vacated by Sidney Hillman of the same union, now National Defense Commissioner for Labor.

The convention re-elected the other Vice-Presidents: Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union of America; Sherman Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers Union; R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers and Reid Robinson of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. James Carey was re-elected Secretary.

"For three decades," Mr. Lewis said, in presenting his successor, "he served this Congress of Industrial Organizations and served it well as a leader, administrator and councillor, and as an industrial statesman. He has contributed of his great energy to labor without self-consideration."

Mr. Murray, accepting, told the convention:

Has No Illusions

"I have no illusions about the mighty honor this convention has thrust upon me. I have no illusions about the weighty responsibilities entailed in becoming President of this great organization."

In relinquishing the C. I. O. leadership after five years Mr. Lewis moved symbolically "to the left" today from the speaker's desk to the table beside it, and said with a smile, "The chair will vacate the chair, by moving two steps to the left."

A shout of laughter arose and again smiling he declared, "At the end of every five-year period in the history of the C. I. O. the Congress elects itself a new president, at least that has been the record up to this time."

In an affecting scene, Mr. Lewis then nominated Mr. Murray, his colleague of 30 years' standing; "he has no world's goods," he said in his eulogy. "He headed the great organizing drive in the steel industry that brought contracts with 1,000 corporations."

He added: "A gentleman at all times, a family man and a God-fearing man."

Murray's Eyes Dim

Mr. Murray sat with tear-dimmed eyes in the emotional scene that followed, a plain, honest-looking figure, surrounded by congratulating and appraising officers. His task is to reconcile almost irreconcilable elements, and many wondered as they cheered whether the homespun, raw-boned Communist-detesting immigrant could meet the difficulties of the days ahead.

Sidney Hillman, representing the Right-Wing faction, seconded the amendment and significantly expressed confidence that Mr. Murray's selection would mean "putting him at the service of his nation."

At the conclusion of seconding speeches Mr. Lewis once again un-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Dubinsky charges A. F. of L. fought racketeer ouster: Page 6.

Pension Bloc in Congress Asks $30 Monthly Pay to Aged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — A formidable congressional bloc advocating a flat Federal pension of $30 per month for all aged groups is in the making and is preparing to press new pension legislation.

A poll of 663 congressional candidates in the recent election, undertaken by the General Welfare Federation of America, nonpartisan Federal pension advocate, shows that it can count on 205 new Congressmen as a central legislative nucleus.

The General Welfare Federation advocates what it considers a cautious and conservative pension and in interpreting the poll Arthur L. Johnson, its Executive Secretary, declared that the sentiment throughout the Nation is increasingly away from "Townsendism or any of the extreme proposals of the past."

"Only two of the many replies," Mr. Johnson said, "both of which came from candidates who lost, indicated any interest whatever in unlimited spending of the taxpayers' money by the aged as a means of prosperity. The replies were based, instead, on the sounder grounds of justice and fair dealing and the necessity of meeting one of our main domestic problems in a common sense and practical, as well as humane, manner."

The prime objective of the Federation is to establish a national pension payable exclusively by the Federal Government and placed at a uniform level of $30 a month.

Wide Range in Payments

The prevailing methods of old-age assistance is that the Federal Government contributes one half of whatever the State pays to each person up to a combined total of $30. This rarely reaches $30 in practice. It ranges from $6 a month in Arkansas to $32 in California.

While numerous influential advocates of a Federal pension were defeated for re-election, there is little evidence that their defeat was due to their pension advocacy and these reverses to the pension movement were about evenly offset by the election of other friendly Congressmen.

Mr. Johnson contends that there is manifest "an increased sentiment toward a reasonable pay-as-you-go annuity for all groups and all classes in the country."

The Federation felt that pension support also gained ground in the Senate where its battle has not been carried so far due to the fact that revenue measures must originate in the House. It welcomes the fact that two of its most ardent supporters in the House, Abe Murdock (D) of Utah and Monrad C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, have been promoted to the Senate.

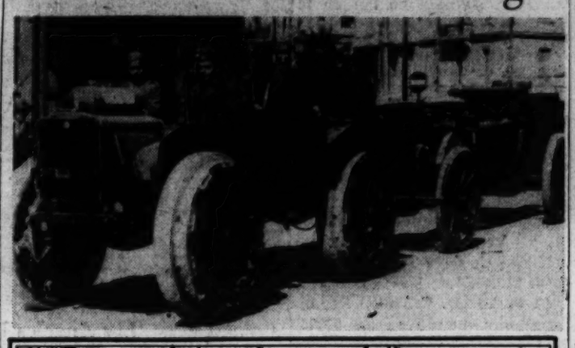
Fair Attitude Commended

In announcing the results of its poll, the Federation emphasized the fact that it received commendation for its fair attitude on pensions by the House Democratic leaders, including John W. McCormack, Majority Leader, Robert L. Doughton, Chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, and Frank Crowther, a member of the same Committee.

The Federation also noted President Roosevelt's commitment on behalf of a more general national pension, made in his speech to the Teamsters' convention on Sept. 11, and felt that this would bring added support to its 3½-year battle to generalize pensions.

Its theory is that to make the benefits of the Social Security Act more generally available all should pay, during their producing years, a small annuity premium, in the form of a tax, direct or indirect, for which they will receive a retirement annuity when they reach the age of retirement.

Greeks Hold Balkan Bridge



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Italy Runs Into Unexpected Snag

Characteristic phases of the Italo-Greek warfare are illustrated in the upper and lower pictures, the Greeks depending on cannon to defend the mountain passes, and the Italian pilots preparing for an air attack. The main lines of the Greek advance are indicated by the black arrows on the map.

Axis Ready to Risk All In Plan for New Air Fleet

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated at a press conference today that, under present conditions, American aid to Britain was near its peak.

He said that everything possible was being done at the present time.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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ROME, Nov. 22—The Axis — thwarted in its plans for the invasion of England and the invasion of Greece—is nourishing a new hope of turning the tables of air superiority against Britain.

As Britain increases its airplane production and augments its Air Force with planes from the United States, the Axis is striving to prevent the Royal Air Force from gaining air control over the continent next year.

This was indicated by Premier Mussolini in a little noticed portion of Monday's speech and which caused concern among neutral experts here today. "Very soon," Il Duce said, "with the mass production of new types of airplanes we will perhaps be ahead, and certainly will equal, the most modern planes of other countries."

Big Air Program

Shortly before Premier Mussolini's speech Italy's new pictorial aviation magazine Via dell' Aria published the first detailed program on which Il Duce's claim is based. It gave ambitious figures on the tests of the new models promising performance approximately equal to the British Spitfires and Hurricanes. Bombers, dive-bombers, and fighters are included.

As Il Duce's language indicated these are naturally paper claims until evidence is acquired by actual performance in battle. Italy's ability to produce large quantities of planes also remains to be proved.

But the significant fact available here today is that Germany is doing likewise. It is believed that new models for a fresh test for control of the air are now coming off the German assembly lines even as the air battle of Britain progresses with older models. The significance of this latter fact is heavily underlined here. The inability of German bombers, dive-bombers, and fighters to win objectives against the R. A. F. Spitfires and Hurricanes is well known.

The decision to postpone the invasion of England is understood to have been made when, because of this inferiority, Germany was forced to suspend accurate daylight bombings for the most part in favor of the less accurate "area" bombing at night time.

Should the new Axis models meet expectations, Germany hopes to turn the tables.

It is recalled here that Germany suddenly produced the famous Fokker plane during the last phase of the World War, outdating the Allied models and giving Germany a clear comparative advantage, plane for plane. Since then it is commonplace air history that first one nation has won technical superiority and then another has forged ahead.

Italy's Air Force was at its peak in the Spanish Civil War. Since then, as Premier Mussolini indicated, Italy has fallen behind and now seeks once again to gain first rank.

Germany's Air Plans

Likewise it should not be thought that Germany's proud Air Force has taken the setback of the last three months lying down. Whereas Britain is struggling to

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Consul General Is Named by U. S. For Vladivostok

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Soviet Government has authorized the United States to open a Consulate General at Vladivostok, diplomatic quarters said today.

Angus Ward, veteran consul general and First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Moscow, has been named to head the new office with a staff of two men, these quarters added.

[The United States recently has had but one consulate in Soviet Russia, at Moscow. Vladivostok, overlooking the narrow waters of the Sea of Japan and an outlet to the Pacific Ocean, is important in Russia's overseas commerce, especially since war has interfered with northern European and Mediterranean sea routes. It also is an important lookout post for Russian-Japanese developments.]

Italy Admits Greek Victory In Albania

Duce may delay drive until new line is prepared—Aid by Nazis in doubt.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 22—The Italian people today received their first official accounting of the hapless state of affairs in Albania, with admission that Koritsa had fallen to the Greeks.

They have been hold that the Italians are now re-forming their lines in positions in the hills back of the broad valley in which lies Koritsa, the strategic center of their left wing. Presumably the same process of withdrawal is taking place all along the line.

The next phase of the war will come swiftly if the Greeks decide to test this new, hastily improvised position. They have follower hard on the heels of the Italian withdrawal thus far, and now they face the alternative of driving ahead impetuously or themselves consolidating.

Duce to Take Time

Following this in-between period the Italians expect to attack again.

Signor Mussolini's speech on Nov. 18 was interpreted by most people here to mean that he will take his time and seek to be thorough in his next attempt, particularly if the weather is bad.

There are obvious difficulties to be overcome. Reinforcements and supply lines are being much impeded by Greek and British bombing attacks on Durazzo, Valona, Brindisi and other vital ports and by British control of the Straits of Otranto.

This is the most important problem to claim Signor Mussolini's attention. Italian prestige is at stake. The Italian fascists are enormously sensitive, particularly in face of the comparisons, which the Duce rejected as false, between Italian and German lightning-war methods.

Moreover they are well aware of effect of their withdrawal on the effort now underway to effect diplomatic squeeze play on Turkey.

May Delay Advance

Hence the Italians cannot afford to make the mistake of being unprepared again if they can help it and they may well be disposed to resist all pressure for the immediate vindication of Italian arms.

The Fascists say they have few doubts that Italy will win in the end even if no help is received from its Axis partner. They point to Signor Mussolini's claim that Italy has men and materials to accomplish his purpose in time and they assert that Britain cannot give decisive help to Greece.

They see the possibility that Germany will decide that a swift victory is necessary to assist Axis plans of imposing settlements on the Near East.

Athens Rejoices

ATHENS, Nov. 22 (AP)—The capture of Koritsa, key base in southern Albania from which Italian columns drove into Greece 25 days ago, was announced today by the Greek Government.

It came as the climax of hard fighting in the rugged mountains of the Greek-Albanian frontier in which Greek troops first checked and then drove back the tide of invasion.

"The advance of our troops continues everywhere," said a communiqué.

The Government ordered flags displayed throughout the kingdom.

While a part of the forces occupied Koritsa, 10 miles inside Albania, other Greek forces were pursuing an Italian army retreating farther south, near the center of the 100-mile front, Greek announcements said.

As a result of this break in the Italian line, the Greeks were said to be threatening Argyrokastron, a second advanced base only 30 miles from Porto Edda. Porto Edda is one of the bases used by the Italians to supply their Albanian army from the sea.

Italian resistance before Argyrokastron was said to be so shattered that the advancing Greeks were virtually unopposed. The collapse was attributed to several demoralizing breaks through the Fascist southern front.

At both Koritsa and Argyrokastron the Italians had amassed huge stores of supplies for their armies.

Greek soil was reported almost rid of Italian invaders.

So swiftly and so deeply were the Greeks said to have followed the receding wave of Italian invasion that their trucks could not keep up in the Albanian mountain wilderness and Greek and British planes dropped sacks of canned meat and bread to the Greek vanguards.

"We took 15 guns, of which seven were heavy artillery pieces, four antiaircraft guns, dozens of machine guns, many howitzers, and all kinds of material, also foodstuffs and fuel depots.

The Greek Home Security Ministry accused the Italians of pillaging the town of Igoumenitsa when they withdrew from it, of shooting two residents and taking others as hostages."

Decrease in Taxable Property Presents Problem in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The steady fall in valuation of Oregon's taxable property, which this year receded to the tax base level of 1911, is posing serious problems for the State and many individual counties.

The 1940 tax base, $896,661,000 is more than $250,000,000 under that of 1930, the peak valuation year, and is $4,430,000 below the figure for last year. Comparison of the 1930 and 1940 figures show a shrinkage in the tax base of more than 20 per cent during the decade.

Such a consistent reduction, coupled with the upward trend in state budget figures, has meant an increasingly higher property tax rate and a vicious circle of tax foreclosures.

Causes of the declining tax base may be divided roughly into four classifications:

1. The depression with its deflationary trend.
2. Foreclosures, by state, county, city and other subdivisions of government that have taken property off the tax rolls.
3. Acquisition of privately-owned property by federal, state and local agencies for conservation or governmental projects.
4. Timber depletion, either by forest fires or logging operations.

Affect Whole Tax Problem

These primary causes of the tax base shrinkage have had an exaggerated effect upon Oregon's tax problem because more than half of the lands of Oregon—32,000,000 of the State's 61,000,000 acres—is now in the hands of the Federal Government, either as public domain or as national forest area, and is thus tax-free.

Many federal agencies make "in lieu" payments to local governments. These in small part make up for taxes lost, but the sums paid for grazing privileges, timber sales, etc., are relatively small and uncertain and net result of the transfer of the land to governmental agencies is that more acreage has been lifted from the tax rolls, shifting the burden to the steadily diminishing privately-owned lands.

Here, briefly summarized, is the situation of two hard-hit Oregon counties:

Jefferson County—Total valuation, 1930: $6,677,217; 1935: $6,051,248; 1940: $5,417,771. Valuation lost by foreclosure in last five years: $435,000; by reason of acquisition by the Federal Government and its branches; $1,118,255 Annual tax loss resulting $13,745.

Larger in Harney

Harney County—Total valuation, 1930: $10,858,183; 1935; $7,819,783; 1940, $7,892,239. Valuation lost by foreclosure in last five years, $799,725; acquired by local subdivisions $4,870; acquired by the Federal Government, $671,835. Annual tax loss thus represented $142,784.

Although the unearned increment worked to increase total assessments, in some cases offsetting the loss attributed to acquisition, the loss in taxes traced to such acquisition is a serious matter to such low-valuation counties.

On the other hand the valuation of Multnomah (Portland) County, largest and richest in the State, is actually lower than it was 30 years ago. Here are the figures: 1910: $301,825,649; 1930: (the peak year) $383,320,857; 1935; $311,372,466; 1940: $294,973,646.

Such records seem incredible in light of the enormous growth of the City of Portland, which includes most of Multnomah County, during the period covered by the valuation figures.

Some Suggested Panaceas

Remedies for this state-wide tax base problem are, like its causes, numerous. Here are some of the suggested panaceas:

1. Revision of the state tax system to shift more of the burden from property.
2. Consolidation of counties.
3. More consistent program of foreclosure and sale to get tax delinquent and already foreclosed properties back on the tax rolls.
4. More consistent program of "in lieu" payments to counties, cities and school districts by the Federal and State Governments as they acquire property and take it off the tax rolls.
5. State co-operation with counties in the acquisition and management of tax reverted lands, including a state reforestation program.
6. More uniform and equitable assessment of property in counties which now handle assessments on widely varying bases.

None of these remedies has yet been put into practice, but Oregon's state administration is launching a wide-scale study of the tax base puzzle, a study designed to bring order out of what well may lead to financial chaos for many of the State's 36 counties.

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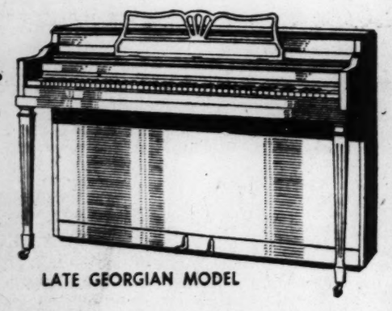

LATE GEORGIAN MODEL

Made to Sell for 280.

We're taking orders now for Christmas delivery of these fine Gulbransen spinets. Strikingly designed by master craftsmen, of beautifully grained woods, and richly finished. You'll thrill to its flawless musical performance, and true tonal qualities that will make you feel extra proud of owning such a fine instrument.

Pianos Now in the 8th Floor Auditorium

Comfort to Your Fingertips . . . by
MERRY HULL
$3.00

The talented designer's new "Walking Out" gloves give your hands new grace and beauty. That's because of their new design principle . . with the fourchettes continuing right around tips of your fingers to allow new comfort and freedom. Fine South African capeskin in black, brown, red, or white. Sizes 6 to 7½.

MAIN FLOOR

STEIGER'S
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Taking a Synthetic Ocean Voyage

Los Angeles High School Hears Capt. E. H. Petrelius

A skipper of the Moore-McCormack Lines tells the pupils of some of his experiences as the captain of a ship

Virginia Masons Hold Husking Bee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two thousand Masons tackled 40 acres of corn at Bonnie Blink Farm, in Maryland, one day recently, and an hour and a half later had the entire crop husked and stored for winter.

They imitated, through a constructive way, the swift completeness of a horde of locusts in carrying out the annual Armistice Day husking bee at the home at Cockeyville for the aged members of the Masonic Lodge.

Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons from all parts of the State did their share in the task, and by 9 a. m. had the job completed.

And at luncheon they were paid for their labor—one cent each. This wage has been the custom since the husking bee began.

Hardest work was done by the Masonic group from Edgewood Arsenal. They started at noon Sunday to prepare Monday's luncheon, featured by 15 hindquarters of beef.

Armistice Day services were led by the Rev. Warren C. Johnson, pastor of the Second English Lutheran Church of Baltimore. John H. Hessey, Grand Master of the Lodge, presided.

National Anthem Early Copy Found

RICHMOND, Va.—The authenticity of a first printed edition of "The Star Spangled Banner," in the possession of Mrs. J. A. Rollings, of Richmond, has been established by Edward Waters of the Music Division of the Library of Congress in Washington.

The copy of the National Anthem, only one known by authorities still to be in private hands, was characterized by Mr. Waters as "well-nigh priceless." Verification came after comparison of paper, engraving, printing and arrangement with the copy in Mr. Waters' possession. A third and only other known copy is in an art gallery in Baltimore.

Mrs. Rollings, assisted by the Congressional Library, is corresponding with libraries and collectors who may be interested in her copy for purchase. According to Mrs. Rollings, even the Library of Congress did not know the exact date of publication of Francis Scott Key's poem for the first time with music.

Her copy contains a footnote at the bottom of the first page which says: "Adapted and Arranged by T. C.," and beneath the title a legend, "Printed and Sold at Carr's Music Store, 30 Baltimore Street."

Total Defense Topic Of S. C. Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDERSON, S. C.—Total defense includes military, economic, political and moral strength, Dr. S. M. Derrick, Professor of Economics at the University of South Carolina, told approximately 1,000 school teachers attending the annual Third District session of the South Carolina Education Association.

Discussing the subject, "The Task of Our Generation," he cited three essentials of military might—organization of industry for production of arms and munitions, the training and support of a superior force of fighting men, and providing a national revenue system to bear the resulting financial burden.

America's economic system, he declared, must be improved for the distribution, as well as the production, of more goods and services to benefit an increasing proportion of the population.

North Carolina Plowman Wins Tractor and Plow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — A Ford tractor and Ferguson system two-bottom plow were given to W. C. Sherrill of Huntersville, as the grand prize of a plowing contest at Harvey Hunter's dairy farm between Pineville and Park Roads.

Harold D. Staton of Marshville, now second place, and George C. Grobusky of Walhalla, S. C., won third place. A $25 soil testing kit was given to each of them and seven other competitors.

This competition was the final of a contest sponsored by the National Farm Youth Foundation. It is supported by Henry and Edsel Ford and the Universal Tractor & Equipment Company, of Richmond, Va.

'Ship Adoption' Plan Aids Students Of Geography in Los Angeles Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A "ship adoption" plan, under which school children correspond with skippers of various ships plying regularly between this port and foreign countries, has proved such an aid in the study of geography that it is now a recognized part of the curriculum in 24 city schools here.

More than 1,000 boys and girls now share the privilege of direct contact with "their vessels," follow them on the map from port to port, and receive letters from "their captain" about the voyage, the cargoes carried and the ports visited.

Two years ago, Dr. Helen Miller Bailey's geography class at Manual Arts High School undertook the plan as an experiment to convey to students the significance of this city's commerce in foreign markets. The captain of the vessel they selected wrote them regularly during his voyage, and when the ship returned to port he invited the class to come aboard ship.

The plan has been inaugurated as a regular educational feature by the Harbor, Foreign Commerce and Shipping Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in co-operatien with the Board of Education and the officials of leading steamship companies, as a means of making students more foreign-trade minded.

When one of the "students' own," the Mormacstar, arrived in port recently, Capt. E. H. Petrelius of the Moore-McCormack Lines supplemented his correspondence by calling at schools that have adopted his ship, and giving talks to the children. He told them stories illustrating the imoprtance of knowing more about foreign countries as a stimulus to world trade, and then related recent colorful experiences in the war zone, how the ship he then commanded went to the aid of the City of Flint, and how it had been contacted by a German submarine, which requested that a message be relayed to England advising of the torpedoing of a British ship, and asking that Captain Petrelius's ship aid in the rescue of the survivors.

The ship adoption plan has gained in popularity so rapidly that now several of the skippers who correspond with students mimeograph their letters so that they may serve more schools and classes.

Willkie to Address Huge Assemblage At College Fraternity Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When Wendell L. Willkie speaks at the National Interfraternity Conference dinner at the Hotel Commodore here the evening of Nov. 29, he will face one of the largest assemblies of college fraternity men in history. More than 3,500 national officers and members, alumni and undergraduate, of 60 college fraternities will be present.

The dinner will be the highlight of the 32nd annual session of the Conference, which will be held at the Hotel Commodore, Nov. 29-30.

A feature of the dinner program will be the presentation of two awards, the gifts of an unnamed friend of fraternities, which annually are to serve as incentives to make the college fraternity function more effective in the social and educational life of the institutions of which they are a part.

The first, a bronze statue, will be presented by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, Alpha Chi Rho, President of Union College. This is to be awarded to the undergraduate interfraternity council which, in the judgment of the Educational Advisory Committee, has been most outstanding in the formation and execution of a program to make the fraternities on its campus function constructively. During the year of temporary possession it is to be displayed in some appropriate college or university building.

The other award, a solid gold medallion, is to be presented by Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, Delta Tau Delta, President of Brown University. This will be presented each year for permanent possession to the individual who, in the estimation of the Executive Committee of the National Interfraternity Conference, has done most to promote the college fraternity as a constructive force.

'Pusha-Da-Push' Across Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The New York World's Fair is over, but Fred Berg, Homer Shank, and William Barry aren't letting the country forget.

They passed through Richmond the other day, pushing one of the big double chairs in which they pushed visitors over the Fair Grounds, and they are en route to Los Angeles.

Their trek will end Feb. 1—they hope. Then they plan to join the service to get their year of training out of the way.

To reach Richmond from New York they used up two weeks, but from now on they expect their progress to be faster.

They bought the chair from the Fair Corporation after it closed and decided to take it home as a souvenir. They are working their way across the country, accepting tips from those who want a ride and from others who want their pictures taken in the chair.

From Richmond the boys, each of whom is just 21, went on toward Montgomery, Ala., and from there they planned to head West. They are banking heavily on pictures in the chair which countrymen along the way can use as "proof" that they were at the fair

On level roads, two of the boys ride, while the third pushes. When the grade is downward they all ride, and when it is adverse they all push.

The chair is equipped with pneumatic tires, but it has no brakes. This makes it hard for the youths to avoid a down-at-the-heel appearance, as their heels against the concrete are the only braking implements handy.

They think that the transcontinental hike should put them in fine shape for their year of training in the Army.

Homer Shank is the most happily named of the trio, for he is a homer, on his way home, with Shank's mares as his motive power.

Roof of Capitol Will Be Braced

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Both the Senate and House will be asked to move out of their chambers so engineers may avert the danger of the roof's collapsing.

David Lynn, architect, said the placing of temporary braces under the 100-ton castiron roofs would require about six weeks—or until the new Congress convenes on Jan. 3.

Permanent replacement of present roof braces will take place at some later date when Congress takes a long recess or adjournment. Mr. Lynn said six months would be needed for the permanent job.

The House, now holding perfunctory sessions, is expected to move to the Caucus Room, a large assembly hall, in one of the House office buildings. The Senate may return to an old chamber it left in 1859 to move into its present quarters. The old Senate chamber was occupied by the Supreme Court for three quarters of a century after the Senate abandoned it.

Mail Voters' Ballots Put Ratner in Lead

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22 (AP)—Gov. Payne H. Ratner, Republican candidate for re-election, emerged with a 427-vote lead in the complete unofficial returns from the Nov. 5 election, the closest race for the Governorship since Harry H. Woodring won by 251 votes 10 years ago.

Governor Ratner trailed his Democratic opponent, William H. Burke, for 13 days—once by almost 3,000 votes—but steadily cut into his lead and finally passed him as absentee ballots were tabulated.

In a statement he expressed gratitude "to the people of Kansas for their support which made possible my re-election as Governor." Mr. Burke had no comment.

The State Canvassing Board begins official tabulation of the vote today, but Frank J. Ryan, Secretary of State, said it would be several days before the results are known.

33-Ton 'Tug' So Exact It Feels Tiny Jolt

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—A 33-ton towing machine, a steel thing big as a house but so precise it will bump audibly when it runs over a fly sitting on its steel rails, was accepted yesterday by representatives of the United States Navy.

The structure is a unique type of towing carriage, made to draw 12- to 20-foot models of warships in the Navy's new 960-foot-long testing canal at Carder Rock, Maryland.

The purpose is to take certain serious kinds of guesswork out of the design of battleships and other naval craft, as, for instance, what would make them topheavy. It was designed by Capt. H. E. Saunders, U. S. Navy Engineering Division, Washington, and built at Long Island City by Machinery Builders, Inc.

This new carriage is a huge, cagelike structure of red, metal tubing, built to straddle a canal 51 feet wide, and to run on rails carrying it a few feet above water.

Its shape is that of a triangular piece of pie. The tip of the pie forms one end of this traveling bridge, and the broad side where the crust would be the other end. The crust side, carrying driving motors and measuring instruments is 72 feet long. It is 56 feet across to the tip.

This huge structure will bump at even a fly because of some new features in American construction. The steel wheels and the rails on each side of the canal are machined to the smoothness of mirrors and to almost perfection in level and curve. Naval representatives said this was the first time that rails had been so machined. They are even adjusted to the earth's curvature.

Even dust and grease will be kept wiped from these super-smooth rails and wheels.

Although a fly-bump is not important, it illustrates the reasons for the precise structure of the new carriage, which results in almost perfection in movement.

Any sag, tremor, or bend in the carriage is transmitted to the towed model and seriously confuses the problems of design. This is the first carriage in the world designed to eliminate practically all the outside movements. The pie-shape helps give rigidity.

The big cage will run, up to 20 miles an hour speeds, without varying its speed as much as one hundredth of a mile in an hour.

It is designed, said the makers, to do for warship models what a wind tunnel does for airplanes. The idea for the new design came from the Navy's seaplane towing canal maintained under Starr Truscott, Chief of the Hydrodynamics Division, National Advisory Council for Aeronautics.

Legion Confirms Reappointments

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22 (AP)—The National Executive Committee of the American Legion confirmed yesterday the reappointment of three national officers by Milo J. Warner of Toledo, National Commander.

The three, completing the Legion's organization for 1941, are John Ruddick of Indianapolis, National Treasurer; Ralph Gregg of Indianapolis, National Judge Advocate, and Thomas M. Owen, Jr., of Washington and Montgomery, Ala., National Historian.

Richard Hartshorne of New Jersey, Chairman of the Legion Law and Order Committee, recommended an increase in Federal powers to cope with "fifth column" activities, in a report at the opening today of the Executive Committee's annual two-day meeting.

Gain in Private Jobs Cuts N. J. Relief Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Relief costs for New Jersey were the lowest in September of any month since August, 1936. Expenditures totaled $992,802, approximately $48,000 less than the August disbursements and nearly $640,000 less than September, 1939. During the month 4,290 cases were opened and 7,130 closed, a net decline of 2,840, representing 118,299 persons.

"If the present trend continues," a report by Charles R. Erdman, Jr., State Relief Director, says, "the total cost of relief for 1940 will be approximately $14,000,000, compared with $19,300,000 last year, a decrease of $5,300,000. The amount of State aid was estimated at $11,300,000. In 1939 the State supplied $13,323,000.

Improvement in private employment and, to a lesser degree, the transfer of relief clients to Work Projects Administration rolls were credited with the decrease.

'Democrats-for-Willkie' Disband Organization

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The National Committee of Democrats-for-Willkie has disbanded its campaign organization.

Alan Valentine, the Committee's Executive Director, said Nov. 20 the future status of each State and local organization of the Democrats-for-Willkie "rests with them."

The National Committee included Lewis W. Douglas, former New Deal Budget Director, and John W. Hanes, former Undersecretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt Administration.

Britain at War Keeps Parliamentary System

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 22—British determination to preserve the continuity of the parliamentary system in the face of what is perhaps the heaviest and most continuous onslaught that any seat of government ever had to endure has been strikingly illustrated here this week when the end of one parliamentary session has been followed immediately by the opening of another.

What an opportunity the war-scarred Houses of Parliament and the raid dislocated capital would have offered to less democratically mindid political leaders to dispense with the complicated and often, for them, embarrassing parliamentary searchings. But no—both the enemy without and any enemies of democracy there may be within the country have been defied by the time-honored reopening of Parliament by the King yesterday and by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's subsequent insistence to the House of Commons that the continuance of Parliament is in itself an expression of Britain's war aims.

Reply to Kennedy?

In Mr. Churchill's emphatic resolve to "keep vital and active, even in the midst of our struggle for life, these parliamentary institutions which have served us so well," at least one newspaper here today suggests that the Premier had in mind the recent widely quoted derogatory comments on British democracy of Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to London.

The obvious necessity for not publicizing yesterday's formal opening of the new parliamentary session veiled the significance of the event for most British people at the time.

But as the speeches are studied today there is widespread recognition of the import of the occasion which is typified in the Daily Telegraph editorial — "Just as the Führer and the Duce dare not travel through their countries unprotected by bullit-proof screens, so they cannot allow their enslaved peoples an act or even a word in the determination of policy and provision for war. Through our old representative institutions the national will finds expression, and every contribution which free minds can make to efficiency of national war effort is brought into action."

Faith in Democracy

The most fervent desire of the Members of Parliament in the new session, as was clearly shown in the speeches yesterday from both the front and back benches, is to justify this faith in the ability of democracy to defeat the dictatorial system.

It is similarly evident that Parliament realizes that production is at present the key of the war situation—that next year's military victories must be won on the factory benches this winter. As Mr. Churchill summed it up, the conflict so far has been waged "between a fully armed Germany and a half-armed or quarter-armed British Empire."

When the Government renders an account of its production policy next week, the House of Commons will shoulder the great responsibility of trying, by constructive criticism and suggestions, to give new and still much needed impetus to the industrial war effort, besides smoothing out the innumerable problems of organization still outstanding.

Additionally, as an earnest of the Government intention to press forward with the improvement of social conditions, the new session will promote a war damage compensation bill, particularly the pressing need for the lower income sufferers from war damage, and will reconsider the machinery of the widely unpopular means test, which regulates unemployment benefit assistance.

Union Uses Care As to Carpenters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Washington Star announced yesterday that one of its reporters made an incorrect statement when he wrote that non-skilled applicants could obtain jobs as carpenters at Fort Meade, Md., without testifying to experience.

The reporter, Robert Bruskin, in a story Nov. 20, stated that he obtained a job with the company doing construction work at the Army post. He said that apparently the sole requirements were a tool kit and a union card, and that the latter was obtainable by agreeing to pay a union initiation fee.

The Star printed the following:

"After further investigation of Mr. Bruskin's story, the Star finds that his statement that non-skilled applicants can obtain jobs without testifying to experience is incorrect. The card obtained by Bruskin is merely a temporary union permit to work, to be replaced by a regular carpenter's union card when he had paid the initiation fee of $55. To obtain it, he signed a statement of four years' experience as a carpenter.

"In actual practice, it was explained by union representatives, an agreement between the union, construction contractor, and the Quartermaster Corps, has been reached, under which all applicants who appear to fill the qualifications are issued temporary permits and put to work for three days without collection of any union fees. If, at the end of a week, they still are at work, the union accepts this as evidence that they are carpenters suitable to the contractor and collects the first installment of the initiation fee, $23.50. They become permanent members of the union when the remainder of the $55 is paid in weekly installments.

"The Star regrets the false impression created by Bruskin's story."

Camp to Double Area for Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 22—The State Military Reservation at Indiantown Gap, Dauphin County, will be more than doubled in size to accommodate 20,000 troops in 1941, it was announced here yesterday. More than 15,000 acres are to be added to 13,000 now in the reservation and negotiations are in progress for the construction of nearly 700 buildings, chiefly barracks and mess halls, to be completed early next year.

Construction officers said that if weather conditions are favorable, the camp will be ready for occupancy by the middle of January, but estimates for the proposed buildings go to as late as March 1.

In order to provide ample territory for training infantry, cavalry, and artillery units at the Indiantown Gap Reservation, the State expects to purchase as a permanent addition virtually all of the valley to Swatara Gap.

The Military Reservation is now under United States Army control through a lease granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

White Urges Sides

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—William Allen White, Kansas editor and Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, denounced Nov. 20 what he termed America's "false neutrality with Germany."

"We can no longer hold ourselves aloof," he told the Union League Club. "We need not take up arms, but we must take sides. . . . I believe the time has come when the United States should bring to a vote the cancellation of neutrality laws with Germany and the question of all aid to Great Britain."

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Grange Tacitly Says Yes To Double Price System

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 22 — Seeking a way to give farmers parity prices without imposing a policy of scarcity, the National Grange has indorsed the principle of making available to farmers a two-price system, if and when producers of a given commodity vote to come under such a program.

Advocates of the plan maintain it would give farmers the right to organize under protection of the Government to market products and control prices much as industry does. When two-thirds of the producers of a certain crop would vote for the two-price system, machinery would be set up to determine the portion of the crop to be sold on the domestic market and the price to be charged for it. The surplus would be disposed of outside the domestic market at the lower world price or held over to be sold as part of the farmers' future marketing quota.

The Grange adopted the program after a year of study, following long discussions at last year's meeting. The committee which made the study was headed by Ervin E. King, Master of the Washington State Grange which has sponsored an "average cost of production plan," a plan which Mr. King regards indorsed in principle, if not in detail, in the Grange's program.

The other members of the committee were the Master of the North Carolina Grange, Harry B. Caldwell, and the New Hampshire Master, William J. Neal.

Basis of Agreement

Last year there appeared to be irreconcilable differences between East and West on this proposal. But through discussion and compromise a report was drafted by the special committee which finally won approval from the convention's Committee on Agriculture, headed by the conservative Ohio Master, Walter F. Kirk.

The fundamental upon which all could agree was that it is better to limit the farmers' sales than his production. Under this plan, say its advocates, he could produce as much as he desired, but he would have to dispose of that portion of his crop above his domestic marketing quota at a price below parity, and there would thus be little incentive for him to produce too much.

As for disposing of his surpluses at lower-than-parity prices, he could export them, or the producers' organization might decide that they could be sold for some special purpose, such as for new industrial uses or as substitutes for some product now imported.

"This is not a cost of production or fixed price plan, said Mr. Neal. "It is a controlled price system. After the machinery is in operation producers may decide to reduce prices below parity to meet competition of other crops or to promote consumption, just as industry does."

A many-sided program for agriculture was adopted in a series of Grange resolutions. Even though it gave approval to the two-price plan the Grange emphasized the fact that it does not believe that parity, or fair relationship of farm prices with those of industry, can be secured through any single device. It advocated support of research into new uses for farm surplus crops and in marketing, and proposed incentive payments to farmers to encourage them to grow new crops not yet commercially profitable.

Trade Agreements Opposed

It favored expansion of the crop insurance program and of the Government's rural electrification activities.

Reaffirming its plea for protection of "the American market for the American farmer," the Grange once again expressed opposition to the reciprocal trade agreements and asked that Congress terminate those now in force or pending.

Crop control and benefit payments under the AAA should be continued until a better plan is adopted, in the opinion of Grangers, and while it is in operation, they would like to see the AAA controlled more democratically by having it administered by a committee elected by the farmers.

Turning from domestic to international problems, the Grange approved adequate appropriations for national defense and advocated all possible aid to Great Britain and her allies short of war. It opposed the sending of American men to fight on foreign soil but declared that American ideals and the Monroe Doctrine must be defended at whatever cost.

Granger Is Man Behind Plow —Also Man Behind the Desk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—You don't have to be a practicing farmer to be a Granger, it was shown to the National Grange convention here when a well-known Washington figure, Chester Gray, Director of the National Highway Users' Conference, appeared before the farm organization as a local grange master.

What's more, Mr. Gray is master of a Grange composed of dwellers in a city of 1,000,000 population. The 300 members are all interested in agriculture, but all earn their living mainly in some other way.

His Grange is the first one ever organized, the historic Potomac Grange No. 1 of Washington, D. C., parent of the 6,500 granges now active. Several of the men who established the national farm fraternity 74 years ago were themselves city dwellers like Mr. Gray, employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, and their first step was to organize themselves and some co-workers and their wives into a unit in the Nation's capital.

All these years the original local Grange has carried on. Its members include many prominent Washingtonians, Government officials, employees of trade associations with farm interests, and the like. About half the members were Grangers before they came to Washington. Others like, Henry A. Wallace Vice-President-elect, joined the order here.

It's surprising how many Washington folks have rural connections, said Mr. Gray. Last year when Congress was about to adjourn this Grange invited all members of both houses who belonged to Granges in their home towns to a dinner. About 45 attended, and that was only about half the number eligible, said the Potomac Grange master.

Mr. Gray himself is a farmer by early training. He still operates a 500-acre farm in Missouri and makes it pay, he says. He came to Washington as representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation and worked in that capacity for 15 years, until he took over direction of the National Highway Users' Conference.

He takes his duties as master of Potomac Grange seriously, indeed. Its meetings, the first and third Wednesday of every month (except the hot ones) afford a forum for the discussion of national farm legislation, he explains. Among the membership is plenty of talent for discussion of all farm issues but the Grange invites in outside experts. Last fall, a number of aspirants for the Presidential nomination accepted invitations to present their farm programs to the Grange.

When Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana spoke from the master's station, the Mutual Broadcasting Company arranged a national hook-up. That was unique in the history of local Granges.

This Grange doesn't own its own hall, as country Granges do, but meets in All Souls Unitarian Church. Next year it will come in for a great deal of attention because it is going to celebrate its 75th anniversary, along with the National Grange.

Camden, S. C., Cleans Up City Hall With Only Reflection on Its Indian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, S. C.—The Camden City Hall, an historic landmark of the past, is having its tower and dome "lifted" and King Haigler, the life-size statue of the famous Indian chieftain, which has perched atop the building for generations, is also undergoing a top-to-bottom renovation. The dome and the figure of the Indian warrior are being finished in silver bronze.

The "town clock," Camden's time-table for over a century, is to be thoroughly overhauled by a clocksmith, after which the tower will receive its portion of rejuvenation and a coat of white paint.

To top it all off, floodlights are to be installed in such a manner that they will display King Haigler in sharp relief. Councilman Clyde Massabeau, who is in charge of the renovating and lighting program, plans to have a beam of light so powerful it will be visible for many miles to people approaching the city from all directions.

The likeness of King Haigler is the most outstanding object in Camden. For more than a century it has stood sentinel on the pinnacles of this resort town and as a work of art it is really notable. It represents the noted Catawba chief, King Haigler, who in the historic days between 1750 and 1763, was a frequent visitor to Camden. He is shown in a commanding pose with drawn bow and arrow, a quiver at his back, feathers in his hair and a stag's horn at his feet.

The reproduction stands five feet one inch in height and is molded from iron. Tradition has it that a workman by the name of J. B. Mathieu, a Frenchman who lived in Camden from 1815 until 1834, designed and executed the figure. In 1826, it was hoisted atop the market steeple. In 1859, it was moved to another steeple farther uptown, where it remained until 1886.

The town clock with its four dials is a contemporary of the Indian, having accompanied him on each migration from spire to spire, and as he has presided above, has tolled off the hours of a century. The bell of the clock served in days of slavery as a curfew which rang at 9 p. m. It has also been a market bell and a fire alarm. In the latter capacity it still serves today, the bell, through an ingenious device, sounds the fire zones when an alarm is turned in from a fire box.

Railroading: A Contrast in Florida

A Half Century Separates These Trains

Upper: Rare photograph shows a Florida passenger train just 50 years ago at Sutherland, now North Sutherland, which is situated on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line. Below: Modern streamlined train which carries winter visitors to Southland.

Atlantic Coast Line Celebrates Centennial

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

The 100th anniversary of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad will be marked this year by adding 18 Diesel-electric passenger locomotive units to its Florida fleet. When the swift streamliners begin their runs with enlarged trains, Coast line officials look for one of the largest tourist movements in Florida's history.

The parent road of the Coast Line, the Wilmington & Weldon, was opened to traffic on March 9, 1840. At that time, the Wilmington & Weldon was the longest railroad in the world. It extended 161 miles from Wilmington, N. C., almost completely across the State of North Carolina, to Weldon, at the head of navigation on the Roanoke River and near the Virginia line.

In 1840, there were 2,200 miles of railroads in the United States. In that year it became possible for passengers to reach Charleston, S. C., from New York by rail in 66 hours, from Baltimore, Md., in 42 hours, quicker than could be done by boat.

Early Railroading

Railroad travel in those days was at the rate of about 12 miles an hour, including stops. Railroads were not connected and passengers, on reaching the terminals, walked from one train to another.

Although the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad dates its beginning to the Wilmington & Weldon, which was, for those days, part of a through system, the earliest in point of time of the more than 100 short disconnected railroads which later became a part of the Atlantic Coast Line was the short Petersburg Railroad chartered in 1830. This railroad ran 59 miles almost straight south from Petersburg, Va., to Weldon, N. C. It began operations over a part of the line in October, 1832.

This railroad ran on tracks of yellow pine on top of which were attached iron straps, one half inch by two inches, and secured by cross ties of white oak, 12 inches in diameter.

When the Wilmington & Weldon was opened, it was the first time a train of cars had been pulled continuously as far as 161 miles on a railroad. Bells were rung, 161 shots from cannons were fired, one for each mile of the line, and a barbecue was given for 550 persons.

With the completion of the Wilmington & Weldon, an important north and south route was established. Passengers going north from Wilmington took the train at Weldon for Petersburg, over the Petersburg Railroad. From Petersburg they took the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad to Richmond, a distance of 23 miles. Then at Richmond they again changed cars and took the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac to the North.

Photographic Reminders

It is of interest, therefore, to record that five excellent photographs have been discovered of the early Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Some of these were collected by Joseph Lavelle of Woodside, N. J., and the others come from the archives of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Of the five photographs of the Wilmington & Weldon the earliest is of an engine that ran in 1859. It proves that there were efficient-looking locomotives even before the Civil War. In 1869, Baltimore capitalists rehabilitated the Wilmington & Weldon in the financial reorganization following the war. In 1871, the railroads embracing the Weldon route adopted the term "Atlantic Coast Line" because the roads so closely paralleled the Atlantic Ocean. This was at first merely the designation of a route. The railroad companies forming the route, however, used the terms on their locomotives in addition to their own names.

Another photograph shows a locomotive built by William Wilson for the Wilmington & Weldon in 1870. The third photograph dates from 1891. The fourth is an old wood-burner, believed to be the Wilmington & Weldon, and dating from 1898. The fifth is a more modern locomotive.

On April 21, 1900, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina, the Wilmington & Weldon, the Norfolk & Carolina, and other railroads were sold to and merged into the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of Virginia, which then changed its name to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

U. S. Post-Election Unity Inspires Latin Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 22 — South Americans were not neutral in the Presidential election of the United States. They wanted President Roosevelt re-elected and practically everyone, including officials, said so throughout the campaign. There is extreme elation, therefore, over his victory, and many important organizations and personalities have dispatched cable congratulations. The popular newspapers have rejoiced enthusiastically.

According to these reactions, it is correct to assume that a Willkie victory would have been a keen disappointment. Although the American people know that the "good neighbor" is a national and not a party expression of policy and Latins have repeatedly told themselves the same thing, there appears to have been some resuscitation of doubt as the time for electoral decision arrived and, as if to be sure of a continuation of that doctrine, South Americans advertised their preference for Roosevelt.

It was the opinion of United States Ambassador to Santiago Claude Bowers disseminated by the National Committee of the Democratic Party, that the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt would be interpreted by Latin Americans as a repudiation of his policy. The Ambassador, of course, is a non-career diplomat, and was able to give expression to his thoughts. He was probably more correct when he declared that it suited the totalitarians to destroy South American faith in President Roosevelt. The great popularity of Mr. Roosevelt in this continent has certainly been a formidable obstacle to the agents of the European dictators.

Willkie Not Disliked

Nothing was held against Candidate Willkie. He suffered from a poor press, but that mattered little considering South Americans had no votes in the election. He may have been unfortunate in some of his campaign utterances or, perhaps, these were misinterpreted. In Argentina there was some resentment over his approach to the Midwest farming vote.

In some quarters a change was deprecated because of the loan negotiations proceeding between Latin countries and the United States. It was feared not so much that these would be vetoed but postponed by the administrative changes associated with a new regime. A few, perhaps, felt that Republican banking and manufacturing influences were opposed to southern lending. More were dubious about tariff increases.

Among the masses President Roosevelt is idolized more than any one of their own Latin leaders since the wars of independence against the Spaniards. He is the "simpático gringo" of the Casa Blanca whose charm of personality and expression is conveyed to them by news-reel and the radio. He is "our great President," the champion of democracy, and anybody who opposes him is decried. They waited anxiously for election day and stayed up the greater part of the night cheering the favorable results radiocast in the plazas and chalked up on the news boards.

Now that the votings are over and this hero of the Latins is re-elected, there is less emphasis on the personal aspect and more reference to the vindication of democracy in the electoral act. South Americans appreciated the significance of tens of millions attending the polling booths to record their votes without riots or incidents. They also noted the absence of recriminations. But the greatest lesson of all for them, or at least the most impressive, was the imposing demonstration of national unity by Americans when the fight was over.

Result Called a "Victory"

Colombian newspapers, regardless of party and creed, hailed the re-election of President Roosevelt as a triumph for Latin America. Officials declared they "anticipated the victory," which was celebrated throughout the country.

The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies passed a formal vote of pleasure and affirmed that the result renewed faith in democracy and provided a guarantee for American security and continental solidarity. Vice-President of the Republic, Rafael Larco Herrera, added his congratulations.

The Ecuadorean Senate also rejoiced in a formal resolution. It bore witness to the efficieunt defense by President Roosevelt of democracy and Pan Americanism and declared his re-election was of the highest significance in the continental cause.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Ostria Gutierrez said it was an occasion for rejoicing in the Americas. The newspaper La Razon of La Paz considered the Roosevelt victory "a formidable blow against Hitler, equivalent to a sweeping military triumph."

Vice-President Cesar Charlone of Uruguay said it was "a great day for America." The countries of the River Plate, he said, would reap early benefits, cultural and commercial, from Mr. Roosevelt's continuation in office.

Sixteen States Still Look Ahead To Thanksgiving

By the Associated Press

Sixteen States could still look forward to Thanksgiving today, but families in the rest of the Nation nibbled at left-over turkey and went back to work.

The festival passed quietly, for the most part, in the 32 States which adhered to President Roosevelt's proclamation setting the holiday a week in advance of the last-Thursday-in-November date which was observed generally until last year.

Sobered by somber news from battle zones overseas, Americans thronged to special Thanksgiving religious services in stately cathedrals and in rural chapels.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended church at Hyde Park, N. Y. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt ate turkey with the President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt.

Football fare for the day was lean, but sizable crowds watched Fordham humble Arkansas, 27 to 7, and Missouri down Kansas 45 to 20 in one of the Midwest's oldest rivalries.

Thanksgiving will be celebrated officially next Thursday in all the New England States, and in Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, Pennsylvania and Nevada.

W. Va. State College Provides for Draftees

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Any State College employee who is drafted, enlists, or is called from the Army reserves will get a year's leave of absence and have his position saved for him, Secretary David Kirby of the State Board of Education said.

The Board of Education, which does not govern West Virginia University, took the action during a two-day meeting. It instructed the college to employ substitutes for such persons only on a temporary basis.

Less Changing Of Basic Laws Is Noticeable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Nation's voters on Nov. 5 apparently were in no more mood to change their basic laws than they were to change their President. Faced with a total of some 165 constitutional amendments on the ballots in 30 states, they scratched "no" on two-thirds of them.

This is a reversal of the trend of the past few years. For instance, according to the Council of State Governments here, since 1936 there have been a total of 404 constitutional amendment proposals before the states. Of these 267 were adopted, 137 rejected. That's a proportion of about two-thirds approved. In 1936, in 32 states voters considered 151 amendemnts. Of these 90 were adopted, 31 of them being, however, in Louisiana and having to do with municipal matters. In 1937, voters in five states acted on 49 amendments, approving 37 of them. In this case 26 were in Georgia. In 1938 six states considered 154 measures, adopting 97. Last year there were 50 amendments on the ballots in 10 states, and of these 43 were approved.

Why the change? Students of government say there is no conclusive answer, that the proportion of approvals and rejections varies with the years without apparent reason, and that conditions differ according to which states are involved. Some suggest though it may be that the depression years necessitated adjustments, and that these adjustments are now made. Some say it may be a popular reaction against change, a reversion to a more conservative attitude toward shifts in governmental practice.

In any event the brakes, a vital part of the democratic machine, are apparently in good working order.

First, the things that were approved:

Michigan and Louisiana voters said "yes" to Civil Service personnel matters entirely out of the hands of the Legislature. The Louisiana measure provides State Civil Service by confirming an act passed by the 1940 Legislature.

Washington and California voted in old-age security measures. The Washington plan raises pensions from $30 to $40 a month for those more than 65, and abolishes liens on property of recipients. Two California amendments approved bar and release liens on property owned by recipients.

Tennessee voters gave a 3-to-1 majority to an amendment lengthening the Governor's term of office from two to four years. A legislator's pay-rise amendment also got a favorable 3-to-1 vote in Tennessee, but amendments in that State must receive a majority equivalent to the majority of votes cast for representative in the Legislature, and it has not been determined at this writing whether the vote was enough to meet this requirement.

In Idaho, Nevada, and South Dakota voters approved by substantial majorities amendments to protect highway funds from being diverted to purposes other than highway development. Louisiana adopted an amendment prohibiting counties and cities from levying gasoline taxes.

Now for those that were defeated:

Colorado voters turned down a proposal to make material changes in their constitutional $40-a-month old-age pension law, reducing the amount to $30 and removing tax earmarking requirements. Arkansas refused to approve an amendment setting up a new old-age assistance system, reducing the eligible age from 65 to 60. Colorado also defeated amendmens levying a new intangibles tax and legalizing pari-mutuel horse race betting.

Louisiana, Oregon, Missouri, and Washington, all felt that their legislators were getting paid enough and rejected proposals to increase salaries.

California voters decided against a proposal to permit annual instead of biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Especially important was the defeat of liquor proposals in three states. In Oklahoma a constitutional amendment calling for repeal of the State's prohibition law and authorizing importation, manufacture and sale of liquor under a State license system, was defeated.

Louisiana turned down an amendment to extend to 1944 the exemption from property taxes of manufacturing plants in New Orleans.

Artillery School at Fort Sill Prepares for Larger Classes

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 22 (AP)—Additional inspections of national defense facilities by President Roosevelt are scheduled before the end of the year, he said today, but he declined to say when or where he would make them.

He told newsmen to keep their bags packed and remain ready to accompany him, and said some of the inspections would be made in December.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT SILL, Okla.—Behind the operations of the thousands of recruits the United States Army will soon induct for a year's compulsory military training will stand the batteries of light and heavy guns that go to make up the supporting artillery. And behind the artillery stands the Fort Sill, Okla., Field Artillery School.

Founded by Gen. Phil Sheridan of Civil War fame, shortly after the end of that conflict, Fort Sill is still an Army outpost. But instead of the painted Comanches and Kiowas that General Sheridan had to control, the Fort is now fighting against time in order to provide the skilled artillery officers deemed necessary for a defense of this country and of the Western Hemisphere.

Eight hundred and fifty officers will be receiving basic training or "refresher" courses here by midwinter, while Brig. Gen. D. C. Cubbison, Commandant of the Fort, estimates that next summer will see the World War record of 1,200 officers substantially surpassed. For each of these officers, as well as for the thousands of enlisted men, there are eight solid hours of work a day on the range and in the classrooms.

From Plantation Fields

On a recent day some 20 Washington newspapermen were shown just what is being accomplished in this huge artillerymen "factory." There were classrooms where the flow of such phrases as the course of trajectory, the drift of wind, muzzle velocity, were enough to make one wonder how a gun was ever shot, were this inspection not followed by an eminently practical demonstration of speed firing on the artillery range.

Perhaps the best and most easily understood demonstration of just what the Army is determined to do during the coming years came with a review of the 349th Artillery regiment.

The ranks of the regiment are filled 100 per cent with 1,200 Negro recruits, who, three months ago, were hoeing in the cotton fields of Texas and Oklahoma.

Today, tall and straight and reminding one of France's Senegalese troops, the men of the 349th are already far advanced in the task of handling their 24 huge 155-millimeter cannons. Not only do the men look like good soldiers, but they are a living proof that democracy has a role for all its citizens regardless of race, creed or color.

A Company of Indians

Lying at the foot of the Wichita Mountains, in which Gen. George A. Custer lead successful operations against marauding Indians before his defeat on the banks of the Little Big Horn, Fort Sill today houses one company of troops recruited entirely from among 21 tribes of the Cholocco Indians.

Equipped with the new Garand semiautomatic rifle, this Indian company now parades on the ground where Geronimo and the remainder of his band of Apache followers finally settled down under the watchful eye of the Government following their capture by Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

These Indian troops are part of the 45th National Guard Division which has been sent to Fort Sill for its year of training. This division includes young men from the four States of Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Added to the 900 officers and 7,600 enlisted men in the artillery units, they bring the total number of men at Fort Sill to 1,630 officers and 20,800 enlisted men. A year from now that total may well reach 30,000, housed in the permanent barracks and temporary tents springing up in all directions.

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"My small son was drinking very little milk—until we tried COCOMALT. Now, if we occasionally forget the COCOMALT, we are reminded immediately. All six members of my family have discovered the delicious flavor of COCOMALT in either hot or cold milk, and we have also interested a number of friends in this fine product."

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So the good news about COCOMALT travels from one household to another! Mothers find that their children love the chocolate malt flavor and thus will drink more milk with COCOMALT, and they themselves are enthusiastic about the nourishment this beverage provides. Why not serve COCOMALT, hot or cold, to your family? Sold by grocers everywhere.

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Rumania Heeds Its Master's Call; Leaders in Berlin for Axis Talks

Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria have "called" in Berlin at the invitation of Reichsführer Hitler. The meaning of the Hungarian and Bulgarian visits has been studied in previous articles by Mr. Markham from his background of long service as The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan and Central European correspondent. Today he writes of Rumania.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Domnul Ion Antonescu, the Prime Minister of Rumania, is now in Berlin, where he went to hear "his master's voice," Herr Hitler called; Domnul Antonescu answered. Swiftly the subordinate sped to his chief; sadly the spokesman for mutilated, humiliated, stricken Rumania entered the glistening Chancellery of the Reichsführer; silently he stood before his commander to receive commands.

Domnul Antonescu—Mister Antonescu, unhappy Premier of unhappy Rumania took his long trip to Berlin, that his country of 14,000,000 people might receive insult heaped upon injury. His function today in the capital of the Nazi world is much the same as that of captive chiefs in Rome, when Caesars held their triumphs. His presence adds luster to a diplomatic holiday. He is exhibited as part of the Axis.

His peasant people have a very old axis story: An ox cart was moving along a rough and winding village road. To the back axis (in most European languages the same word means axis and axle) was tied an ox horn filled with tar, such as in peasant lands is always tied to wagons. The oxen stopped a moment and the tar-horn hung over two bright-eyed daisies. After a while, the driver goaded the oxen on, and, as the cart began to move, the humble horn cried out, "Well, so long, daisies, I guess I'll be moving along."

Tar-Horn on Axis

Thereupon one daisy said to another, "The tar-horn acts as though he moved the cart!" All over the Near East a weak and insignificant member of any company or enterprise is called "a tar-horn on the axis." All Rumanians realize with sadness that their state is now "a tar-horn on the Axis."

Domnul Antonescu and his helpless Rumanians are presented as members of the "new order." They are photographed entering the "new order." But they have already been in the "new order" three months. The "new order" went to them, with airplanes, tanks, and cannon. The "new order" took their lands, drove out their King, disbanded their armies, laid hands on their oil wells, seized their vital points of defense, imposed its control upon their railroads, set out to buy up their bread and butter. The Rumanians see no reason to celebrate all that. They don't consider it a privilege to be dragged around in the dust and mud as a "tar-horn on the Axis."

They Can't Get Loose

But now they must put on their Sunday clothes, take their places on the platform and shout, "See, we, too, belong to the 'new order'; we're on the Axis," adding with a whisper: "We can't get loose!"

Rumania has seen much of "new orders"; it's been on many axes. If you should ask the tall, dignified, long-haired Dacian shepherds of the Carpathian Mountains, they would tell you how the great Emperor Trajan went up there across the Danube and established his new order. He left many garrisons there. He settled Roman veterans on Rumanian land. He exiled Rumanian political prisoners to Rumania's back woods. He gave illiterate shepherds and goat herds the language of Cicero.

The Dacians would tell you, too, of the "new order" imposed by the Hungarians when they moved from Asia into Danube's plains. They would recount a hundred stories of the new order brought by Turkish Sultans, when they rode golden-panoplied horses up the Danube valley to Vienna. They would tell of "new orders" imposed many times by Russian Czars. They would even take their language apart for you and show which words each "new order" left—two-thirds came from the Romans, a full fourth from the Russians, many from the Turks, a few from the Hungarians.

New Era for Rumania

Finally, a part of the Nation—that part inhabiting an L-shaped core of the country—became free, in a state of its own, under a King of its own. That happened 60 years ago. Then after the close of the World War, all Rumanians were joined in a large, free, "Romînia Mare," in a Great Rumania, that made all dreams come true. "New orders" were over; a new era had begun—a new Rumanian era. This year, 1940, it ended, and new orders have begun again, meaning orders from new masters. For these Dacians such newness has no glamour. Subordination wasn't very new, even when used by Trajan; as used by Adolf Hitler it's as old as a dirge.

Prime Minister Ion Antonescu in Berlin resembles an Iowa farmer who lost his farm to a city landlord during the depression, but who remains on the place as a tenant. The new owner sells the woods to one buyer; the pasture to another; the garden to a third; and makes the tenant keep the owner's cows and pigs, as well as the tenant's own on what is left of the farm. In a similar way, the new landlord takes possession of most other farms in the vicinity.

Mr. Landlord calls this the "new order." To get the fullest joy from his new position, he summons Mr. Farmer, along with his dispossessed neighbors, gives a banquet, brings out the band, has pictures taken all around, hires press agents to play up the event in the papers and over the radio. Domnul Ion Antonescu is participating in just such a celebration today.

Rumanian Politics

The event brings no new element in Rumania's internal or external politics. Rumania will simply keep on fulfilling the "new order's" orders. It will keep on showing how disastrous Nazilism is for all countries except the homeland of the Nazis. Rumania has a government that is practically Nazi. The Prime Minister isn't an original Nazi, but is controlled by the local Nazi party.

This organization is made up of Rumania's super-nationalists. For years they cried, "Rumania for the Rumanians." "Rumania over all." "Down with the Minorities, up with Rumanians." They got their wish. Their patron put them in power. But their country is occupied by foreigners, aliens direct its policies, its wealth goes abroad, its people are impoverished and humiliated; it has less importance, as an international factor, than 50 years ago.

That has been brought upon Nazified Rumania by the Father of all Nazis. That's what it means for the citizens of any country to shout, "Heil Hitler." These are the pass-words of slaves. They are not pleasant on the tongue of sad Domnul Antonescu today, as he salutes his master.

'Tributary' Nations Planned by Germans

By the Associated Press

Munich, Nov. 22

Hans Frank, President of the German Law Academy, said today that some countries coming "under German protection" in the future would become "tributary territories."

Speaking at the annual Academy meeting, Herr Frank described such territories as "Nebenländerartige Gibilde des Reiches." He claimed, however, that they would not be hampered in their cultural life and their necessities would be safeguarded.

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP) — Rumania's Premier and Foreign Minister arrived today and immediately were received by Reichsführer Hitler for talks expected to lead to Rumanian adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

The Rumanians, Gen. Ion Antonescu and Prince Costin Sturza, engaged in lengthy conversations with the Führer at the Chancellery, where they were accorded military honors by a Nazi guard before proceeding to Herr Hitler's private quarters, the official DNB news agency announced.

It was taken for granted that Rumania would join the anti-British totalitarian bloc, as Hungary did Wednesday at Vienna. Bulgaria and Slovakia, little remnant of Nazi-dissolved Czechoslovakia, are expected to follow suit soon.

Wide Scope of Talks

The wide scope of the Rumanians' talks in Berlin was indicated by the size of the delegation accompanying General Antonescu. Included in the party were Labor Minister Vasile Iasinci, commercial, and military officials.

It was learned at the same time that Dr. Valerian Pop, Member of Premier Antonescu's Council, had been in Berlin some time on a "special mission" and had conferred with Herr Hitler.

The new Rumanian Minister to Berlin, George Cretziano, also presented his credentials to the Führer, informed quarters announced.

Prior to the conference with Herr Hitler, the Rumanians were received briefly by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who accompanied them to see the Nazi chieftain.

Greeted by Leaders

General Antonescu and Prince Sturza were met at the Anhalter railroad station by Herr von Ribbentrop and escorted to Bellevue Castle, Berlin's guest house for State visitors, where Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff stayed during his recent Berlin talks.

President Joseph Tiso, or possibly Premier Bela Tuka, of Slovakia, formerly a part of Czechoslovakia, is expected in Berlin shortly.

[In the Rumanian capital, the Bucharest Tageblatt printed a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent quoting authorized German sources as saying that the Axis alliance implies that "passive consent" is given for the passage of German troops through any signatory country if the necessity should arise. The newspaper expressed the opinion that Rumania soon would become a signatory.

Back in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Nov. 22 (AP)—Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, arrived here by plane this afternoon and was believed by observers to be bringing to the Turkish Government a German demand for Turkish participation in the Axis' "new order" for Europe.

Returning from conferences in Germany and Bulgaria, Herr von Papen was expected to proceed by train to Ankara, the Turkish capital, tonight for other important meetings.

Observers believed the proposals he carried from Berlin might involve a request for a Turkish pledge not to act if Bulgarian and German troops move to attack Greece for the relief of Italy.

Blackout at Sofia

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 22 (AP)—Sofia went under partial blackout last night while its political leaders conferred with one of the highest of German diplomats and the Bulgarian public began frankly to ask whether this country had promised to co-operate with the German Army against Greece.

In Parliament, Deputy Peter Doumanoff denounced England as "Bulgaria's greatest enemy"; the press spoke of Bulgaria's "trust in Germany's friendship" and recalled Bulgaria's territorial claims against Greece.

The conference between Premier Bogdan Piloff, Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff and Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, was made possible by the fact that Herr von Papen ostensibly missed the train which was to take him back to his Turkish post from Berlin, where he had talked with Adolf Hitler.

News of Italian reverses against the Greeks was construed here as meaning an increase in Axis pressure for active Bulgarian participation in that campaign.

Airman Landed Locked Planes; Fined for Telling—Promoted

HERE COMES GEORGIE MORRIS WITH ANOTHER BOMB
LOOK! HE'S MADE IT
GEORGE LEIGHTON-MORRIS, THE COURT FINES YOU £100 & 8 OUNCES, BUT COMMENDS YOUR EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE
L.G. FULLER, I NOW PROMOTE YOU
14 DAYS IN JAIL

By a Staff Artist

MELBOURNE, Nov. 22 (CP)—The difficult achievement of L. G. Fuller of the Royal Australian Air Force in landing two interlocked planes after a mid-air collision near Wagga, New South Wales, two months ago brought a mixed reaction in R. A. A. F. officialdom.

For making a statement regarding the feat to a Sydney newspaper without the authority of his commanding officer, Fuller forfeited seven days' pay and was confined to barracks for 14 days.

But the flying ability that enabled him to land the two machines after the crash has had its reward. He has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, has passed his efficient airman test, and has been drafted for service overseas.

He now awaits embarkation.

Valor Frowned On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Carrying time-bombs down fire escapes is courageous business in London, but the Government will not have it.

Londoners were talking recently of the extraordinary exploit of Frederick George Leighton-Morris, an ordinary citizen, who took matters into his own hands recently when a delayed-action bomb fell in an adjoining apartment.

Mr. Leighton-Morris, awakened by the sound of the bombing, told police he would remove the missile. They told Mr. Leighton-Morris not to go near the bomb, threatening him with arrest. However, when the police disappeared for a moment, Mr. Leighton-Morris gathered the bomb in his arms and ran down the fire escape with it.

Once out on the street, he sat down with the weighty missile to rest a minute. Passers-by refused to take any interest in the bomb-carrying episode when asked if they would give him a "lift."

Police caught Mr. Leighton-Morris "red-handed" with the bomb before he could deposit it in place where it would do no damage. The magistrate of the court cited him for "extraordinary courage and coolness," but fined him £100 for disobeying police orders. The fine was later reported to have been reduced to £5.

Australia Increases Levy On £150-£400 Income Group

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 23 (Australian Associated Press) — Australians earning from £150 to £400 a year will contribute £5,000,000 in Commonwealth income tax instead of the £100,000 previously paid, under the war budget introduced in the House of Representatives by Treasurer A. W. Fadden.

It is estimated that 1,800,00 Australians earn these incomes, of whom 1,000,000 will be exempt by family obligations, leaving 800,000 to pay the £5,000,000.

The budget contemplates expenditure of £270,000,000 the largest in the Commonwealth's history, of which £186,000,000 is for war purposes.

Of the war expenditure £50,000,000 will be raised by internal loans, £65,000,000 by taxation, of which £31,000,000 is additional to the £34,000,000 approved last May, and £28,000,000 will be provided from last year's balance.

Overseas expenditure amounting to £43,000,000 will be financed from overseas resources, with the help of the Commonwealth Bank.

In addition to increased income taxes producing £33,000,000, with a limit of 14s. in the pound in combined Commonwealth and State income tax on the highest incomes, there will be taxes on company profits, including undistributed profits, making the combined Commonwealth, State and overseas taxation of companies 6s. 8d. in the pound. There will also be increased sales tax on a greatly increased range of goods, and increased customs and excise on luxuries such as tobacco, beer, and spirits.

Combined Commonwealth and State taxation will be £181,000,000, or about 20 per cent of the national income, compared with 17 per cent in the depth of the economic depression of 1932-33.

Treasurer Fadden acknowledged that the budget demanded substantial sacrifices, but said that the effort required was not heroic compared with the tasks falling on Australia's fighting forces. There would soon be 400,000 Australians fighting or making munitions or equipment. The rest of the community must support them.

Rare Bird Set Goes to Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Addition of the J. H. Fleming collection of 32,000 specimens of birds, bequeathed by its late owner to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zo-ology places the museum here in seventh place among the collections of North America.

The Fleming collection is not one of mounted birds for public display, but each of the 32,267 specimens is prepared in compact form for ready reference and convenient storage in large protective filing cabinets which are now being constructed.

Mr. Fleming, who began his collection when a boy, obtained specimens which are no longer available to museums, and the collection is rich in rare or vanished birds, many of them from islands in the South Seas. The collection represents the bird fauna of all parts of the world, and every degree of variation of color and form for which birds are famous is to be found. In his collection all of the 27 known orders recent birds are represented; 136 of 166 families and 2,074 of 2,600 genera.

Included are the great Andean Condor, the largest flying bird, and the smallest bird in the world, the Vervian Hummingbird from Jamaica; the extinct Laughing Owl of New Zealand; the extinct North American Passenger Pigeon; several specimens of the nearly extinct Ivory-billed woodpecker; the Campbell Flightless Duck, of which the specimen is believed unique; the Native Quail, extinct; the Island Hen from Inaccessible Island; the Chatham Island Fern-Wren, of which two of the some 20 specimens are in this collection; as well as two specimens of the Helmeted Hornbill. This latter bird has been practically unprocurable since 1850 because the natives hunted it for the ivory-like casque above the bill. In early times in Siam, China and Japan, jewelers cut the casque into plates for carving brooches and medallions.

University for Negroes in Raleigh To Celebrate Its 75th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 22—Shaw University, one of the oldest and best known institutions of higher learning for Negroes in the United States, will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary here on Sunday. The ceremonies will take place in the Raleigh municipal auditorium, which seats more than 5,000 persons, and will be attended by educational and civic leaders from all parts of North Carolina and from many points outside this State. Dr. Robert P. Daniels, the university's president, has announced the program.

Shaw University was established in 1865, the closing year of the War Between the States, by Northern Baptists. With its 10,000 graduates and former students and its long list of educational achievements, it is not only one of the leading Negro schools of the country but stands as a landmark in Negro education. It was the first institution of its kind to be rated by the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction and the first to provide a large building for the education of Negro women. It was also one of the first schools assisted by the Slater Fund. It provides instruction for more than 500 students annually.

With its ten buildings, Shaw University has had five presidents, three white and two Negro, Dr. Daniels being a member of the latter race. The present teaching staff of 25 is composed of men and women who received their training at such institutions as the University of Southern California, the University of Chicago, Columbia, Michigan, Howard University, Catholic University of America, Rutgers, Yale, Cornell, Dartmouth and other outstanding institutions throughout America.

Japan Adopts U. S. Methods For Big Farms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Fresh evidence of the extent that American technique influences Japanese ways has developed through the decision to employ large-scale farming methods similar to those used in the western United States among the agricultural emigrants to Manchuria.

This plan is known as the "Hokkaido method," after the Hokkaido district in northern Japan, but actually it is American in origin. Hokkaido found that American ways best fitted the farm country of this northerly island, especially in connection with wheat raising. And now, after trying various types of the so-called "Manchukuo method" which is essentially small-scale truck farming, the Manchukuo Development Company has concluded that once more American ways are best, whatever may be thought about American political ideas.

The first six groups of emigrants sent out by the Manchuria Immigration Association, which began operations in 1937 with a Twenty-Year Plan expected to put 1,000,000 families in Manchuria by 1957, utilized the Manchukuo method with indifferent success. The seventh group at Peihsuehien, North Manchuria, found that the Hokkaido or American method gave bigger crops—especially of wheat and soya beans—with less labor.

One difficulty is bound to be in the matter of large-scale American type farming instruments required for use of the Hokkaido method. Efforts are being made, it appears, to persuade Japanese manufacturers to provide these but the munitions business is keeping most of them busy.

When it comes to finding foreign exchange for purchases in America and elsewhere, Manchukuo is up against the same shortage that holds up building operations and many other activities. There is no substitute for cold cash when it comes to buying abroad—and Manchuria went on a barter basis with Germany, then found itself without even the chance for barter.

This is only one of the many instances where Japan and the Japanese find themselves closer to America in method, to say nothing of need of machinery, than to Germany or Italy. Yet events constantly render American entente harder.

Down, Not Out

PAWLEYVILLE (Loiwing), China-Burma Border, Nov. 22 (AP)—Japanese bombs have checked but not ended a seven-year successful American effort to build warplanes in China for the Nationalists of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Japanese planes flew 600 miles across the mountains of French Indo-China, and trespassed British Burma, Oct. 26 to blast China's only aircraft manufacturers from their plant. They killed or wounded 70 Chinese workers and drove from their homes 40 Americans and 3,500 Chinese from this modern town, which the American Intercontinent Corporation created in this remote valley in the southwesternmost corner of China.

Plant Manager C. W. Hunter, of Enid, Okla., and his staff—working day and night under the threat that bombers would return—have progressed so far toward salvaging the unreplaceable American equipment and materials from the battered buildings that they are prepared to reassemble again in mat sheds scattered among the bamboo groves to avoid again presenting an easy target.

U.S. Gains in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (Friday) (AP)—The Newspaper Kokumin noted with alarm today what is called "an unpardonable rise in a pro-American faction" in Japan and urged the Government to exterminate the faction which it said "is attempting to regain power in political and economic fields in which it still has certain influence."

Crucible Steel Workers Return

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 22 (AP)—The first shift of striking C. I. O. workers returned to their jobs today as operations at the Halcomb plant of the Crucible Steel Company were swiftly geared back to normal.

The full complement of 1,100 men on the day force was at work, while company officials prepared to meet a Steel Workers Union grievance committee whose demands precipitated the walkout last Monday. A total of 2,300 workers was affected.

Company officials said that plant production, which included defense orders, was resumed "without a hitch."

Union members said they sought adjustment of a "stagger" work week and restoration of pay differential between laborers and skilled workers.

Canada Holds Host Of War Prisoners

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (AP)—Canada's official silence on the number of Empire war prisoners behind barbed wire in the Dominion was broken yesterday when an official declared there were "between 8,000 and 12,000."

Most are soldiers, sailors, and airmen captured in the fighting overseas and civilians arrested in the United Kingdom.

Canada's peak internment figure in the last war was 8,000.

Again Alsace-Lorraine Takes the Headlines

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent deportations of French-speaking inhabitants from Alsace-Lorraine, the historic borderland of France and Germany, have again focussed attention on this fertile and attractive region, which has suffered much because history and geography have placed it in the frontline trenches of Franco-German struggle.

One of my last trips to the front in France, on the eve of the great German offensive, took me from Nancy, in French Lorraine, across the beautiful green ridges of the Vosges Mountains to Colmar, a picturesque medieval town in Upper Alsace.

Near Colmar I was under fire, a German sniper on the other bank of the Rhine firing a few desultory shots at the group of French officers in whose company I was approaching the river. And, like most American journalists, became more familiar with Alsace-Lorraine than with any other part of France, outside of Paris, during the war. Trips to the front invariably started from Nancy.

The Start of the Trip

It was from Nancy that foreign correspondents, always in the company of staff officers, set out on their trips to various sectors of the front. The famous Maginot Line ran through the rolling hills of Lorraine. One became just a little weary of its catacombs after a time, because the forts differed from each other only in size.

Metz, with its unmistakable imprint of a German occupation that lasted for 47 years in its heavy architectural design, became a familiar sight. And probably every journalist in France at some time has written the story of the "ghost city" of Strasbourg, which lies directly on the Rhine and was evacuated of its 200,000 inhabitants in the first days of the war. A handful of police, firemen, specialists in gas and electricity remained until the final collapse of the front in June.

Traveling about these eastern marches of pre-war France, one was constantly impressed by the fact that here was the meeting place of France and Germany. The people were neither French nor German, but possessed some qualities of both races, a measure of French jollity with an infusion of plodding German industry. The educated classes spoke French; the peasants and people in the small towns spoke a German dialect. The written language which they understood was German.

French Linguistic Policy

French linguistic policy, even during the war, was quite tolerant. Church services and primary school instruction in the rural districts were in the Alsatian dialect; a number of German language newspapers were in circulation, naturally under strict censorship regulations.

Alsace and Lorraine have repeatedly changed hands and have been the battleground for many wars. Throughout the Middle Ages the region was part of the very loosely organized Holy Roman—the German Empire. During the seventeenth century, when Germany was at its low ebb because of the Thirty Years War, France, then a rising power, bit by bit annexed the whole territory.

French culture struck firm roots and it was in Strasbourg that Rouget de Lisle wrote the "Marseillaise," in the yearly years of the Revolution.

Changes Hands Many Times

Germany annexed Alsace and part of Lorraine after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Bismarck was a relatively moderate conquerer, by totalitarian standards, and he took over the regions where German, or a German dialect, was the common speech, leaving France in possession of the solidly French speaking part of Lorraine around Nancy.

The annexation was bitterly resented in France and 45,000 inhabitants of the annexed territory chose to move into France when they were obliged to choose between French and German nationality. There was a good deal of material progress under German rule, but a special administrative regime was maintained and the status of an autonomous unit within the German Empire was withheld.

France recovered Alsace-Lorraine after 1918 and a number of imported German officials, teachers and others were shipped back to Germany. The two German provinces were divided into the three French Departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin and Moselle. Although there was a good deal of enthusiasm among the French sympathizers over the return of the province the recovered territory raised certain administrative problems for France.

Nazi Propaganda

The people of Alsace-Lorraine, whether Protestants or Roman Catholics, were intensely religious and suspicious of the anti-clerical character of French administration. Adjustments were made and these provinces were the only part of France where religious instruction was given in the schools. After Germany recovered the Saar Nazi propaganda became active in Alsace.

Several hundred thousand of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine were compulsorily evacuated to other parts of France after the outbreak of the war. Presumably those who are German-speaking and are willing to conform to the Nazi regime will be allowed to return. Jews were expelled from Alsace-Lorraine as soon as the Germans occupied the provinces and now there seems to be a drive against French-speaking Lorrainers.

It is not clear whether this drive applies to the whole of Lorraine or only to the Department of the Moselle, where 30 per cent of the 696,246 people speak French. It is significant of the more ruthless methods of conquest in the present age that, whereas Bismarck's Germany gave the annexed people the right to choose between staying or leaving, the Third Reich is apparently deporting people merely on the ground of their native language.

It is possible, however, that the deportations from Lorraine will prove to be a means of pressure which may be relaxed or suspended if France falls in line with Hitler's ideas of the "new European order."

Lothian Finds Britain Firm

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, taking off on the first of two Clippers which headed for New York today, declared the situation in England is "much improved."

His trip, he said, proved to his own satisfaction that United States press reports of Britain's unshaken morale and resistance "were not just propaganda."

His plane was the first to make the westward crossing in two weeks. With good weather finally returning, it was followed in 40 minutes by a second Clipper. Together, they carried 26 passengers, and 6,984 pounds of mail.

Flying in the same plane with Lord Lothian were members of a United States aviation commission headed by Brigadier Generals James Chaney and Barton Yount, who said they would report to Washington that they found Britain's air defenses "surprisingly efficacious." They said they were particularly impressed at the value of antiaircraft guns.

'War Not Won'

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (AP)—An "excessive and dangerous" optimism as to the outcome of the war exists in Canada, the Finance Minister, J. L. Ilsley, warned the House of Commons yesterday.

"We feel vaguely that the important things in our lives are at stake but we are not so sure that they are in jeopardy. Instead of consciousness, every waking moment, of the deadly peril of a powerful enemy, many of us have a feeling that the battle of Britain is won, that all is well."

The war is not won, he declared, and a far closer engagement with the enemy will be necessary long before victory is achieved.

Henderson Formula For Lasting Peace

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany when war broke out in September, 1939, considers British - German co-operation essential to lasting peace.

"We will not get settled conditions in western Europe until the Germans and British work together," Sir Nevile said in an address last night at Cheltenham. "We are ready for it. The trouble is that it's Germany who has to be taught somehow."

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Growing Nazi Spearhead Presses Against Turkey

Hitler maneuvers appear aimed at surrender of Ankara without fight; Turks are adamant.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Turkey seems to be the next immediate objective of concentrated Nazi pressure. All preparations, it appears, are being concluded for a powerful diplomatic Nazi thrust against Turkey.

Herr Hitler's agreements with Russia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, his generals' recent military conferences with Italy and the disposition of Nazi soldiers in eastern and southeastern Europe, all seem to form part of a gigantic spearhead, whose head is being held against Turkey.

The Nazi Führer's immediate aim in all this activity seems to be to frighten Turkey into accepting German demands without offering armed resistance.

He is trying to eliminate Turkey by default.

The principal thing the Nazis want from Turkey is permission to pass through that country toward the Iraq oil wells, toward the vital Syrian roads and to the British armies in Palestine and Egypt.

They want a right of way.

If such a right were granted, what would that mean for Turkey? What has Turkey at stake in this issue? The only possible answer is that Turkey has everything at stake. That would mean the relinquishing of the Straits, the surrender of Turkish sovereignty, the encirclement of Turkey by the master of Europe.

It would definitely end an era that began six hundred years ago and eliminate Turkey as an independent force in the world.

Problem Not Simple

To sweep away Turkey is not quite so simple as overwhelming Bulgaria or Rumania or Yugoslavia, for Turkey has a long and imposing past, of which all Turks are proud.

One must admit that the Germans might bring many improvements to Turkey. That land needs roads, sanitation, better agricultural methods, education, industry and many other modern things, for Turkey in spite of all Kemal Ataturk's reforms is very backward.

The industrial, methodical Germans might transform the whole area. They might make Turkey—as far as the outward material signs are concerned—blossom as a rose and perhaps turn Middle Asia into the Garden of Eden it is believed once to have been.

But an obstacle exists in the Turks themselves. They want to keep their Turkey—and they're tenacious keepers.

Such European reform plans for Turkey are very old. The Turks say "they are like making the bill without asking the innkeeper." They are the inn-keeper. Turkey belongs to the Turks. It is their "Home, Sweet Home." More than half a millennium they have loved it and fought for it. They enjoy primitiveness — as even Omar Khayyam said he did. A bit of shade under a verdant tree beside a brook is more precious to them than a skyscraper or baseball game.

Sherbet Instead of Soda

A penny glass of sherbert, eaten beside a donkey at a market place, is as refreshing and romantic as an ice cream soda in a drug store. The Turks simply don't want to be made happy by efficient Nazis. They are no more inclined to have their state wiped out than the New Yorkers, their state.

Perhaps even less, for they've been there much longer than New Yorkers in America. They are more settled, too, and have a greater aversion to Western "infidels." Their religious pride is as strong as Herr Hitler's racial pride. They do not consider themselves inferior. Such a feeling shows what the Turks have at stake—everything.

Who are the Turks and what is Turkey? Racially they're Turanneans, a stock of Asiatic origin somewhat similar to that of the Magyars and Finns. Physically, they're dark, and so fit in well with the Mediterranean peoples. Many resemble Semites. Most Turks are kind and friendly. As a rule they are very accommodating neighbors. They will lend you things and help you over tight places.

They're very sociable and certainly are among the world's best story tellers, but they are also rather quiet.

Opinion of Governments

As a rule they seem calm and balanced. They consider governments inefficient and believe all things will come out right in the end.

Though unexcelled politicians they have not been good administrators. Of nomandic origin and tastes, they are not much drawn to business or industry. Jews, Armenians and Greeks have done such things for the Turks.

In contrast to this, the Turks are excellent soldiers, the best in Western Asia. As their religion retarded civic progress, it encouraged military prowess. It helped make a Turk patient, fatalistic, fearless. One must remember, too, that the Turks have the feeling of conquerors. They started as a handful of serert horsemen and won an Empire. They became a world power of the first order. They produced a line of conquerors and rulers that had no peer in Asia or eastern Europe. They had a golden age of astounding brilliance and became guardians of a world religion.

Whole nations and their kings bowed low before Turkish masters. Europe trembled when Sultans stamped. The Turkish word for outsider is fully as disdainful as the Nazis "non-Aryan." More than half a millennium, the Turks were undisputed masters of an enormous realm. Mighty memories spur them on.

Compact Group

They number about 18,000,000 and are a compact racial group. Most live from the soil and dwell in villages that are largely self-sustaining. All Turkey has only seven cities with 50,000 inhabitants each. Ankara alone may be considered modern. Some of the country is arid; other areas are very mountainous. Most of it is rather bare. It is half as large again as France.

After the world war, Turkey discarded the Sultans, rejected many Oriental ways and inaugurated a régime of profound reforms under the leadership of Ataturk, the father of new Turkey. Patriotism gushed out and flowed as a powerful formative current of nationalism, while the Duce and Führer were still novices.

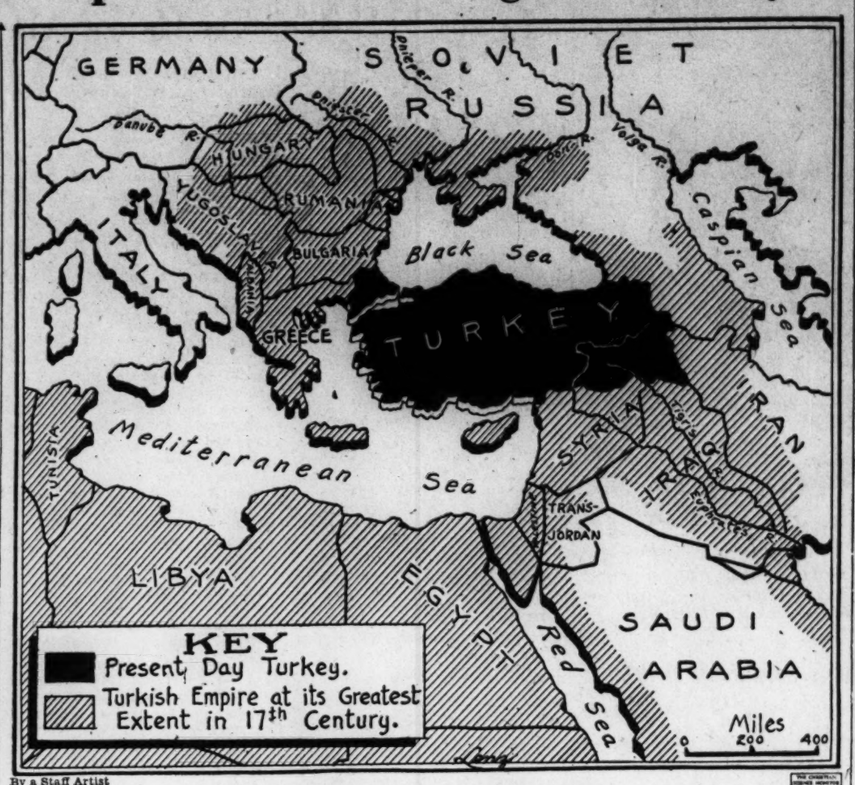
The Turkish Republic's attitude toward religion is much the same as that of the European dictators. Education has been greatly improved. Industry has developed somewhat. Women have been elevated. A strong, unified, fairly efficient political vehicle has been created and carries the state along fairly well. A large army is maintained.

Defense Gigantic Task

It does not seem probable that these 18,000,000 peasants, even though led by gifted patriots, could stop the Nazi army. Herr Hitler may be able to take Turkey. If he does he will build roads, lay bridges, erect workshops. Probably he would pay the peasants good prices for their products, and may even teach them better farm methods. From Turkey he could move on toward more distant aims.

It is true that distances in the Middle East are very great, but distances mean surprisingly little. Alexander went through Turkey, established himself in Iraq and prospered. Before him, Egyptians came clear from Cairo to Turkey. After him came the Caesars, and remained. In turn, Turkish Sultans ruled from Budapest to Baghdad and Cairo. Distances are much shorter now than then. Turkish steppes, deserts, rivers, mountains do not seem to stop conquerors.

All one may say as to future development is that the Turks are very tough fighters, they are proud of their past, they love their country and do not wish to be snuffed out of history. Perhaps they will make a Nazi advance on that long line difficult. Perhaps they will help bring a turn of events.



By a Staff Artist

A Look Backward at Turkish Empire

How present Pan-Moslem movement harks back to time three centuries ago when the Moslem Turks controlled the Middle East, North Africa, and Eastern Europe almost to the gates of Vienna.

Moslem 'Union' Against Axis Looms in New Egypt Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 22—A series of air alarms here following the severe raid on Alexandria Nov. 19 are considered here to indicate an attempt on Italy's part to distract the attention of the world from the failures in Greece.

The effect, however, has only been further to stiffen the Egyptian impulse to resist and to aid the cause of national unity.

Five waves of Italian planes over Alexandria have done more than many impassioned speeches to make Egyptians realize the need for closer union and have strengthened prospects of closer and more concrete collaboration with the whole Moslem world if danger increases.

Egyptian statesmen, according to reliable information here, are earnestly concerned with such pan-Moslem co-operation.

To be successful, however, this move would ultimately involve the expulsion of the Italians from Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somaliland so as to enable all people in the Nile Valley to come together politically and socially as free men.

It might mean postponement for a time of the greater scheme of uniting the whole of the Moslem world in one confederation owing to initial difficulties in bringing together the sections east and west of Suez.

The presence of a British Moslem authority, St. John Philby, in the Nile Valley at the moment is considered to be highly significant. As adviser for many years to Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, he is a key man in the Middle East, capable of organizing liaison between any Nile Valley federation and the races east of Suez in a pan-Arab co-operation under King Ibn Saud or some other leader.

It is interesting to note in this connection that authoritative Indian sources are pointing out that Indian Moslems, who are already preparing for next month's pilgrimage to Mecca, are fully aware that momentous suggestions for Moslem co-operation will be mooted at Mecca and they are determined upon the fullest co-operation.

Such Moslem understanding with its two pivotal points, one in the Nile Valley and the other east of Suez, would be a most effective answer to any Axis attempts on Near or Middle East.

At the present stage of the development Egyptians here say: "Every bomb that rocks a minaret means closer union in Moslem ranks."

Turkey a Natural Fortress, Can the Axis Invade It?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Axis Powers have focused their attention on the Near East by way of the Balkans and the Dardanelles in their attempt to cut off Britain from Suez and drive the British Navy out of the Mediterranean. If they should try to force the Dardanelles—which the British failed to do 20 years ago—they would be only at the beginning of their task of the invasion of Anatolia.

There would still lie ahead of them the Sea of Marmora, between the Bosporus and the straits, part of the defense of Thrace and Asiatic Turkey.

Here in the mountains protected by desert, is a country that lends itself to defense.

The straits have been fortified by the Turks. Cyprus, which belongs to Britain, guards Turkey's southern coasts. The heavily fortified western coast of Anatolia offers little hospitality to an invasion from the Dodecanese Islands, which are in Italian possession. Axis forces, advancing against Turkey, Iraq, Suez or Egypt, must drive through a land of mountains and deserts, without proper railroad facilities or highways for mechanized columns, and with gorges as natural barriers for ideal defense.

Turkey with its Thracian Mountains, presents a little Maginot Line. With the rainy season at hand it will offer an inhospitable welcome to mechanized forces coming from Bulgaria on the north.

If, however, Anatolia were invaded—provided that Greece had previously been invaded—air bases in Greece would give the Axis control of the eastern end of the Mediterranean. The seizure of the Dardanelles would put it in control of a Black Sea-Mediterranean passage for submarines.

Operating from these bases the combined air force and submarine fleet could then drive the British Navy from Cyprus and the eastern Mediterranean. This would enable the invaders to transport troops in safety to Anatolia and Syria. But the British occupation of the Greek islands, Corfu and Crete, will make such an attempt none too easy. The history of the "Drang Nach Osten" might be written in terms of railway development in the Near and Middle East. In the alignment of the Anatolian and Bagdad railway system, strategic considerations came first: Since the great war Turkey retained the whole of Anatolia's railways and all those sections of the Bagdad railway which now runs through the mandated territory of Syria. The Anatolian Railway has been the main artery of communication in Turkey during and since the great war.

Turkey in Asia Minor is divided into mountain ranges, deserts and plateaus. On the north, on the coast of the Black sea and the Pontus mountain ranges on the south, on the Mediterranean Coast in Cilicia, the Taurus Mountains with almost impenetrable natural gorges and passes, in the east the Caucasus Mountains and Mount Ararat Ranges; and in the west the Olympus Mountains. Central Turkey is mostly plateau with smaller barren mountain ranges. The highest peak, Mount Ergias in Cesaria, rises about 13,000 feet.

During the Greco-Turkish war Ankara was highly fortified and generally known as "little Verdun." Both from the north where a mountain chain hems it in and from the south where a salt desert extends, the place is well nigh inaccessible.

Should Ankara fall to an invading army, then the invaders face two alternatives in their advance toward Syria. They can take the southern route by way of the Berlin-Bagdad line, which would require their crossing the desert for 200 miles from Ankara to Konya, or else they can take the Eastern route through Sivas.

Norwegian Fliers Train in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Completion of Camp "Little Norway"—a training center in Canada for Norwegian fliers—was marked here recently by Canadian and Norwegian officials.

The fliers are being trained to serve on the side of Britain as a means toward bringing about the independence of Norway.

Ranks of the Norwegian air services in training here recently were enlarged when a group of 15 Norwegians arrived from Britain to join their compatriots.

Term for Riot Killing Reduced by Governor

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 22 (AP)—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey cut seven years from the prison sentence of Fred Erwin Beal, former Communist labor organizer who was serving 17 to 20 years for second degree murder caused during a student strike riot. Under the new sentence Beal may be released from prison in 1945.

French Craft Reported As Surrendered

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Nov. 22 (AP)—A French battleship of the same type as the Paris was reported last night to have entered Gibraltar and surrendered to the British authorities. The battleship was anchored at the entrance of the port.

France at the outbreak of war had two battleships of the Paris class, each of 22,189 tons—the Paris itself and the Courbet.

All previous accounts had agreed that the only French battleship known to be left at large after the British had turned upon the French fleet at Oran last July to prevent its falling into German hands was the 26,500-ton Strasbourg.

The Strasbourg fled the July 4 battle of Oran and escaped to Toulon.

The Paris, the Courbet and the 22,189-ton Lorraine were reported by the British some time ago to have fallen into their hands after the French-German armistice.

All this raised the possibility of a confusion of identity at Algeciras and made it appear that the vessel reported surrendered might have been in fact the Strasbourg.

Free French Active

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Headquarters of Gen. Charles De Gaulle announced an "effective increase of almost 50 per cent" in the strength of "free French" forces in Britain since Sept. 1.

This increase, it was asserted, did not encompass many recruits registered outside the United Kingdom.

"The results already obtained are remarkable," it was stated. "Many officers and men have rejoined the Free French forces, sometimes coming from distant countries in Asia or in South America."

General De Gaulle is leader of those Frenchmen who have declined to accept the surrender to Germany and are fighting on at Britain's side.

France Denies

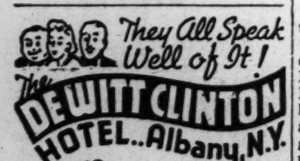
VICHY, France, Nov. 22 (AP)—The French Government categorically denied what it called "foreign" reports that there was a dissident movement in Cochin-China, a part of French Indo-China; that the Governor-General of Indo-China would resign, and that hostilities had begun between Indo-China and Thailand (Siam).

Defense Weighed By Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Nov. 22 (AP)—Two members of Newfoundland's Governing Commission will go to England shortly to discuss with British authorities details in connection with the establishment of United States defense bases on this island, it was announced yesterday.

The two, Finance Commissioner J. H. Penson and Justice Commissioner L. R. Emerson, recently visited Canada to confer with members of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Defense Board on measures for the defense of Newfoundland.

Travel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Dies Extends Spy Probe to Eight Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The Dies Committee today extended the scope of its espionage and propaganda investigations to include all Fascist, Communist and Japanese organizations in eight cities.

Agents of the Committee are now active in Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Milwaukee and Denver serving subpoenas on witnesses and seizing the records of known or suspected alien agencies.

At the House headquarters of the Dies Committee it was declared that its investigators already have additional data and that further exposures are certain to be forthcoming.

The substance of the latest Dies report—the so-called "white paper" tracing the relationship of German diplomatic and consular representatives to alleged espionage and propaganda activities throughout the United States and revealing a well developed plan for Nazi economic penetration in the Western Hemisphere—has already been reported in detail.

In the full text of the report issued today special attention is given to the apparent desire of German agents to keep American-Japanese relations constantly ruffled as one means of diverting American aid from Britain and also to the energetic dissemination of anti-American propaganda among the Latin-American republics.

Activities of Zapp

Section Three of the report centers upon the activities of the Transocean News Service headed by Manfred Zapp in this direction, this service being described as a front organization working under the direction of Berlin and the German Embassy in Washington. The report states:

"The Committee has in its files documentary evidence to the effect that the Transocean News Service has been the chief propagandizing agent of the Nazi Government in Guatemala, Mexico, Havana, Ecuador, Argentina and Brazil. Transocean News Service transmits its information and messages to the above mentioned countries by means of slow speed transmission which is picked up on an automatic recepter in the countries to which they are directed. The Berlin transmission amounts to about 10,000 words a day.

"The evidence indicates that the material sent from Germany to the South American countries is violently anti-American. And that Transocean News gives free distribution of its material to the newspapers in South America. The South American activities of Transocean News are conducted under the direction of Walter von Simon. The evidence in the Committee's files show that Zapp arranged for the transportation of von Simon from Germany to South America."

Agitation Against Japan

The Committee asserted it had evidence "that Zapp took a deep interest in the manner in which the United States handled its diplomatic relations with Japan and, in fact, at times not only gave advice to representatives of the Japanese Government but also indicated to his own country, Nazi Germany, certain steps that might be taken to aid his country in the handling of diplomatic affairs."

The report quoted a cable which it said Dr. Zapp sent to Berlin suggesting that "the only and at the same time the strongest guarantee for American neutrality appears to be a ruffled United States of America - Japanese relationship which for the present and for an indefinite period to come will not permit a European involvement of the United States of America."

"It is significant," the Committee said, "that Zapp made the following statement (in a letter to Japan): 'I think if you show the Americans definitely a strong and defensive cold shoulder during your negotiations that this will impress them.'"

Broadly, the "white paper" offers evidence to show:

That the American Fellowship Forum, the German Library of Information and the German Railroads Information Service are active agencies of Nazi propaganda. It observes that the German Railroad Information Service has maintained itself ostensibly as a tourist agency despite the fact that there can be no American tourist travel in Germany while the war is in progress.

That Manfred Zapp, head of the Transocean News Service, is an agent for German propaganda and information-gathering, in the United States; that he had helped to direct propaganda activities in South America; that he receives direction and assistance from the German Embassy in Washington.

Used Citizenship Cloak

That Dr. Ferdinand A. Kertess of the Chemical Marketing Company of New York, German-born but now an American citizen, has jurisdiction over trading arrangements between Germany and both the United States and South America. The Committee quoted Dr. Kertess as boasting that deliveries of orders have been made, despite Germany being at war, by a "damned clever scheme." The details of the scheme were not revealed.

Indicative of the close relationship between the German Embassy and Dr. Zapp, the report quotes the following letter from Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, welcoming Dr. Zapp to his mission in 1938:

German Embassy
Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, 1938

Herr Dr. Manfred Zapp.
Berlin W 15, Fasanenstrasse 32.

Dear Zapp: Many thanks for your letter of Aug. 22. I had already been officially informed that you will take over the representation of Transocean in the United States and I was sincerely overjoyed at that.

I am anticipating with great pleasure your visit toward the end of September, and I shall gladly be most entirely at your disposal in order to facilitate your getting acquainted with your work.

Fortunately, you know the United States from your previous experience and it will be relatively easy for you to get used to the job. Of course, your task is quite easy; your predecessor had little success, which, however, must be attributed to personal reasons. It is of paramount importance that a crossing of wires with the work of the D. N. B. New York and Washington, be absolutely avoided.

With personal regards,
Yours,
(Signed) Thomsen

German News Agency

The "D. N. B." referred to in the foregoing letter is the official Nazi News Agency, an agency of the Berlin Government.

The report contains numerous exhibits quoting letters between prominent German officials in the United States. These exhibits, the Committee says, show that most of the funds received by the Transoceanic News Service came from the German Embassy in Washington and from various consulates. The Committee concludes that Dr. Zapp was dispatched to the United States specifically to increase the scope of the agency's effectiveness in the United States and in Central and South America.

The Committee contends that it is evident that Dr. Zapp considered himself under the direct supervision of the German Embassy.

Dealing with the broad objective of German economic penetration into American industry, already reported in earlier dispatches dealing with the "white paper," the Dies report makes this summarization:

"As a result of these investigations, it became apparent that the activities of the German Government in this country were not devoted solely to propaganda and military espionage, but also reflect the fact that the German Government over a period of years had been engaged in the far-sighted policy of penetrating into the economic structure of this country and those of Central and South America. It is true that the evidence before the Committee up until the present time is not all-conclusive."

'Ha-Ha-Ha'

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Dies Committee report is worth "exactly three short laughs," said authorized sources today, commenting on a "white paper" issued by the Committee, a group of the United States House of Representatives.

[The white paper charged the Nazis with a scheme of propaganda, espionage and planning in the United States.]

The German sources said:

"Jokes may be divided into two categories, good and bad," one commentator said. "If the joke is a poor one. . . . it is customary to react to it with three short laughs. That's what we do to the Dies Committee report."

Beyond that spoofing remark, these sources declined any official or semi-official comment.

Vultee Tied Anew On 'No Strike' Aim

DOWNEY, Calif., Nov. 22 (AP)—Their wage dispute settled, management and labor were deadlocked anew today over a "no strike" provision in a new two-year contract covering military plane production at Vultee Aircraft, Inc.

Five days of negotiations broke down late yesterday, but a War Department representative said he would remain on the job in the hope that the latest difficulty could be ironed out.

Richard W. Millar, President, and C. W. Perelle, Factory Manager, walked out of the conference as the climax of hours of argument over a clause which would preclude new strikes during the life of the contract. United Automobile Workers Union representatives refused to accept such a provision.

Methodist Missionaries Leave Japanese Korea

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, secretary of the Methodist Church's Board of Foreign Missions said today that 19 missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions and 32 members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were leaving Japanese-controlled Korea.

Most of the missionaries, Dr. Diffendorfer said, were departing on the advice of the State Department and would return to the United States or be transferred elsewhere.

Taft Seeks Single Director For Entire Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Robert A. Taft, leading Senatorial spokesman of the "Loyal Opposition" to the New Deal, asked Congress today to strengthen the Nation's defense program at its admittedly weakest point, the lack of authority and lack of co-ordination within the Advisory Defense Commission itself.

Senator Taft is introducing in the Senate a bill to establish a war resources administration to co-ordinate all industrial and procurement phases of the preparedness program under a single administrator.

While commending the good work and progress under the present organization, Senator Taft declared there was an urgent need for a separate war resources group under the leadership of one man "empowered to cut across red tape and give his undivided attention to the one vast problem of industrial teamwork for defense."

Commissions Work Slowed

It is widely agreed, within the Administration as well as outside, that the lack of an authoritative head to the Defense Commission inevitably slows up its work. The proposal which the Ohio Senator is now advancing will have considerable support on the ground that it will appreciably step up the whole range of defense production.

"We now have a National Defense Advisory Commission made up of seven able men without a chairman," Senator Taft explained in advancing his proposal. "This body, however, is purely advisory and it is not perfectly clear whom the members are supposed to advise. Apparently each member reports to the President directly. So in effect we have seven new bureaus to co-ordinate existing bureaus and only the President has the power to co-ordinate the co-ordinators. . . . A co-ordinated plan is essential today as the fourth arm of our defense—a production arm to serve the land, sea and air arms. The power to carry it through must be delegated to someone with industrial ability and background."

Under Senator Taft's plan the Defense Administrator would be empowered:

Eight Points Listed

1. To formulate the basic policies for the mobilization of the economic and industrial resources of the country to meet the requirements of a major war.
2. After consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, to formulate detailed plans for the acquisition, purchase, and storage of all raw, semi-processed, and finished materials and supplies necessary for the national defense, and for the setting up of adequate manufacturing capacity to meet wartime needs.
3. To make plans for the reduction of the activities of non-essential industries in time of war, or when war is imminent, and for their partial or total conversion to more useful war purposes;
4. To co-ordinate the requirements of the Army and Navy with the essential needs of other Government agencies and those of the civilian population;
5. To make recommendations for legislation required to carry out the plans made;
6. To exercise all powers heretofore conferred on any official or department of the Government to purchase, store, or carry strategic and critical materials:
7. To exercise all powers conferred on any official or department of the Government to manufacture arms, ammunition, implements of war, and other equipment and supplies necessary for the national defense;
8. To exercise all powers conferred on any official or department of the Government to construct government facilities at privately owned plants, or to lease Government facilities to private manufacturers.

The administrator would act with the assistance of the Advisory Defense Council and it is provided that the War or Navy Departments would no longer let contracts without the approval of the defense administrator.

Denmark Sets Up A Credit Balance In Overseas Trade

COPENHAGEN (Correspondence of the Associated Press) — Since April when Denmark was cut off from her overseas trade there has been an export surplus of 204,000,000 kroners, $40,800,000.

Until April, the time of the German occupation of Denmark, the country showed an import surplus, but it has since changed to an export surplus. Even with this earlier import surplus balanced against the later excess of imports, the outflow of goods from Denmark has surpassed the inflow by 123,400,000 Danish kroners, equaling $24,680,000. Thus the export surplus averages monthly 13,700,000 kroners, or $2,740,000.

In the same period last year there was an import surplus of 7,700,000 kroners, or $1,540,000 a month.

If conclusions about Denmark's economic position should be drawn from these figures it must be remembered that the previously existing import surplus was covered by the National Bank with free currency. Since April, the credits coming from the export surplus can only be used for purchases on certain markets, primarily Germany.

Strike Shuts Down Big Aluminum Plant

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Nov. 22 (AP)—A strike of Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists, protesting the company's refusal to discharge a mill worker who allegedly threatened a union official, shut down operations at the main plant of the Aluminum Company of America here today.

The corporation, the nation's sole producer of aluminum, furnishes metal used widely for airplanes. The plant, which employes 7,500, had been operating 24 hours a day on defense orders.

This Sent Men to War

Courtesy New York Historical Society

Draft Wheel Used During Civil War

Numbers were written on cards which were drawn direct from the drum. This was operated in New York City in 1863.

Transradio Head Says Dies Report Misrepresents News Link With Nazis

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Herbert Moore, President of Transradio Press Service, said last night that the Dies Committee "in its zeal to combat subversive influences, has made public certain disclosures which have the unfortunate effect of misrepresenting the entirely legitimate connections which have existed between American press services and German news organizations."

The Dies report released in Washington, Mr. Moore said, was "sprinkled with mention of the names of American press services, although the Dies Committee does not, even by inference, accuse any United States news organization of un-American activity."

"On the contrary," Mr. Moore said, "it is well known that Transradio and other American news services have scrupulously guarded against all kinds of totalitarian propaganda although they have by necessity maintained working press agrrements with German and other foreign news agencies.

"Whether for reasons of haste, or lack of funds, the Dies Committee did not make a full investigation of these foreign news relationships nor did it respond to offers of full co-operation in its important and valuable campaign against alien propaganda activities."

Mr. Moore said a "flagrant error" could be found "in that portion of the Dies report referring to the arrangements between Transradio Press Service and Transocean of Berlin."

Mr. Moore said that arrangements existing between his organization and Transocean were similar to those existing between Transradio and British and French news agencies. He said those arrangements were known to competent Federal authorities and conformed to the standards laid down by ethics and law.

Inside a Bund Meeting

Continued from Page 1

terminate Americanism; yet "Americans" gather to proclaim "Hitler is right," and to sing hymns of praise to his new order, akin to one version of a song which says: "Today Germany is ours; tomorrow the whole world."

Among these 700 Nazis, 200 had been trained and drilled; many wore uniforms. They marched into the hall in formation, as an army. They are Herr Hitler's soldiers in America, trained and instructed to help their "leader" destroy America.

I saw Herr Hitler's followers march like that in Austria—it is destroyed. I saw them march like that in Czechoslovakia—it is destroyed. I saw them march like that in Rumania—it is a helpless vassal of Nazi conquerors. I saw them march like that in Hungary—Hungary takes orders from "the Führer." I heard Nazis sing: "Today Germany is ours; tomorrow the whole world" echo over Southeast Europe and already most of that world is theirs.

Assurance of Conqueror

Nazi leaders at this meeting were eloquent and forceful speakers. August Klaprott, Gauleiter (district leader) of the East, spoke in German. He is tall, handsome, persuasive. He displayed the assurance of a conqueror; he conducted himself as the emissary of a world master, about to determine the fate of a weak, divided America.

"God," he grandiloquently declared, "stands and falls with the power of German arms." The audience applauded. They were lifted up as on wings when they learned that their "Führer" gave orders even to "Herr Gott," as Herr Klaprott called the Deity.

"Nothing can sever our bonds with new Germany," the speaker shouted. "With our last breath," he cried, "we shall pray for a German peace, which shall be a peace of justice. And prayer alone is not enough."

The hall rang with the prolonged applause of 1,400 hands. Herr Hitler's followers joyfully shouted their supreme devotion to a foreign state.

Herr Klaprott devoted much of his speech to complaining against alleged persecutions of the Germans in America. That is one of the most fundamental elements in the classic Nazi technique. The Nazis made all Germany echo with complaints of persecution. In little Austria the Nazis cried a million times: "Germans are persecuted!" In Rumania the Carpathian Mountains resounded with "Germans are persecuted!" In Czechoslovakia all the Bohemian woods reverberated with "Germans are persecuted!" Now in America, "Germans are persecuted!" shouted the Nazis.

Across the end of the hall was a great Nazi banner, proclaiming, "We German-Americans demand equal rights!"

At that very moment an American of German origin was running for the Presidency of the United States. An American baseball team called "Rhinelanders," in the most German of American cities, was winning the world pennant; a national conference of an American church, made up largely of Christians of German origin, was meeting in Omaha, Neb., in absolute freedom; candidates with German names were running for office in almost every American State; the German language was being taught in most high schools; German - language newspapers were being printed in a score of cities. All this was welcomed by Americans. Yet Herr Klaprott uttered a cry against persecution!

Destruction Their Aim

What he really was complaining of was that many Americans resent the activity of Nazis in the United States who are trying to destroy America. What he meant by equality is freedom for the Nazis to work for Herr Hitler, freedom to organize Storm Troopers.

The loyalties of this Nazi gathering were shown clearest of all by its attitude toward Herr Hitler and President Roosevelt. When the "wise leadership of the Reich" was lauded, the audience enthusiastically clapped. When the President of the United States was vituperated and execrated the audience fairly went wild with applause.

"We want a white man in the White House," shouted Herr Hitler's spokesman, and the audience made the building ring with bitter mirth. These "Americans" spoke of the President of the United States as their Führer had spoken of President Benes. They called him a traitor. Generally speaking, the Nazis here look upon America just as the Sudeten Nazis looked upon Czechoslovakia. They like to hear America and American ideals attacked.

After Gauleiter Klaprott's rousing tirade, the American Führer, William Kunze, head of the American Nazi Party, gave an even more seditious oration—in English. He furiously assailed the idea of a united America. He wants Americans of German origin to remain a separate, unassimilated element.

"There is no American language," he cried. "English is merely the business language, used for convenience." "There are 30,000,000 Germans here," he went on. "We did as much toward creating America as any other group. Washington's bodyguard was made up exclusively of German-speaking Germans. Washington couldn't trust anyone else. Seventy-five per cent of the soldiers at Valley Forge were German-speaking Germans. Of Lincoln's officers, 5,000 were German-speaking Germans.

"Nevertheless, we are deprived of our rights. We've got to wake up. We must return to Germanism. We must heed the call of our blood. America must cease to be an English colony. We absolutely refuse to let the English element submerge us German-Americans."

Tirade Against Jews

Then, pausing, he said, "I've been asked the fool question, 'Are we anti-Semitic?'"

Members of the audience shouted, "Of course, we are!"

Herr Kunze said, "In self-defense, we must oppose the Jews." He followed this with a vehement tirade against the Jews, which greatly pleased the audience.

This was a rally of hate against Jews, against most Americans, against the President, against American unity, and American ideals.

In contrast to that was demanded "proud devotion to new Germany," to that Nazism which is annihilating democracy, and trying to conquer the world.

After the speeches, many Nazi songs were sung. The 200 storm troopers, Hitler Youth, and German maidens marched in, the whole audience, in giving "an oath of allegiance to Germanism" rose, faced a swastika flag, held out their arms in the Hitler salute, sang the song of Herr Hitler's army, "Deutschland über alles," followed this with the song of Herr Hitler's armed bands, "The Horst Wessel Lied," and finally in exultant, triumphant unison, shouted "Hail to Victory," "Sieg Heil, Sieg Heil!"

Hail to Herr Hitler's victory over America!

So sing Nazi "Americans" in America's chief metropolis.

Murray Takes Lewis' High C.I.O. Place

Continued from Page 1

expectedly showed himself in a humorous vein, inquiring:

"Does anyone rise to forbid the bans?"

Nobody did.

The convention quickly took the measure of an independent figure as Mr. Murray spoke. He said he understood "the peculiar twist of fate that thrust me into this position." With equal bluntness he ridiculed newspaper assumptions "that if this terrible monster Lewis is pushed out of the way this mild-mannered figure, this weak and vacillating Murray will rush to make an agreement with the A. F. of L.

Favors Right Kind of Unity

He said he favored labor unity, but emphasized that the C. I. O. by organizing the unorganized had led the Nation to unity that promoted efficiency.

"The people of the United States," he said, "think of unity largely in terms of a unity that comprehends greater efficiency and more co-ordination of the production machinery." This, he insisted, the C. I. O. had promoted.

In a final exhortation, Mr. Murray pointed with crusading zeal to the present opportunities for organizing expanding industry immediately. He struck out at the Administration for failing to enforce the Wagner Act.

Mr. Murray made a profound effect on the divided convention, who recalled his success in organizing mass production industry.

Mr. Lewis steps down, whatever his faithful lieutenants here say to the contrary, because, temporarily at least he has lowered his prestige with the C. I. O., rank and file. The lieutenants admit this privately, almost unanimously. What follows now in C. I. O. history will depend almost entirely on three separate personalities.

Here is how they line up:

1. **John L. Lewis:** He retains his $25,000 job as head of the United Mine Workers, one of the richest, most compact and powerful unions in the world. He retains his leadership of Labor's Nonpartisan League, which may be his political vehicle from now on. He retains a big influence in C. I. O. through Phil Murray and through Thomas Kennedy, another United Mine Worker official named as Vice-President today; as well as by a "mortgage" on many C. I. O. unions. The Mine Workers pay $360,000 annually into the C. I. O. treasury and have loaned it $2,200,000 of which about a third has been repaid. He has the support, also, of the Left-Wingers and much of the C. I. O. bureaucracy.

2. **Philip Murray:** This Scottish-born Irishman, who came to America as an immigrant boy, is now Mr. Lewis's heir. He has a deep devotion to Mr. Lewis, but he is a powerful figure in his own right. He is a devout Roman Catholic and strongly opposed to Communism. This may be a matter of basic importance in his future relationship with Mr. Lewis, whose critics charge he has coddled Communists. He refused to take the post until yesterday's anti-Communism resolution was adopted that gave him the framework in which to act. Mr. Murray is a strong, quiet figure whose word is respected by employees and employers alike. He takes the C. I. O. post with deep misgivings. He sees trouble ahead.

3. **Sidney Hillman:** He is head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Right Wing of the C. I. O., and he is labor member of the National Defense Commission. His difficult job is to keep the C. I. O. in line in behalf of national defense. To this end he submitted to taunts and indignities with magnificant self-control at the first part of this convention and emerged victorious in that he did not let the Left Wing (possibly abetted by Mr. Lewis) drive him out. This would have ruined his influence with one-half of organized labor.

His weakness is that he must carry the unpopularity of the defense contracts being awarded by the Administration to alleged anti-union employers like Bethlehem and Ford. Unless some means is found to bring them to terms with the Wagner Act it is a fair inference that Mr. Hillman's influence with C. I. O. will soon be destroyed. In fact, that is the big sequel of this convention to be watched for in Washington. If co-operation of the mass-production, C. I. O. unions is worth having in the national defense emergency, some solution of this basic problem must be found.

The convention ends on a note of harmony.

"Good night, John," said Mr. Hillman last night.

"Good night, Sid, good night, Phil," said Mr. Lewis to the other two.

How long this hard-won harmony remains is another problem for the future.

Green Sees Hope in Murray To Bring About Labor Unity

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor in convention here, said he "hoped" the selection of Philip Murray as President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today at Atlantic City would aid the cause of peace between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

Asked how he thought Mr. Murray could endeavor to co-operate with the current peace effort, Mr. Green said further:

"He could appoint a committee. There was such a committee but Lewis was on the Committee. That Committee and our Committee met several times but last year Lewis announced there would be no further meetings."

Repudiation of its promises was charged to the American Federation of Labor last night by David Dubinsky, union head who said he was thrice attacked for his measure to outlaw racketeers from the organization.

Mr. Dubinsky, asserting the A. F. of L. was talking peace with the Congress of Industrial Organizations but at the same time trying to raise funds for a "war chest," said:

Says Pledge Repudiated

"They have gone back on their pledges that brought my union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, back into the A. F. of L. I am not opposed to the A. F. of L. trying to raise more funds but I am opposed to use of the money for punitive purposes.

"If we talk peace with the C. I. O., why should we have a war chest?"

Mr. Dubinsky was one of the organizers of the C. I. O., but last June was re-admitted to the A. F. of L. He said he was attacked three times yesterday, by Joseph Fay of Newark, Vice-President of the Operating Engineers Union, and an unidentified "red-haired" man.

Mr. Dubinsky requested police protection and last night a detective stood guard outside his door.

Mr. Fay, admitted having a "brawl" with the Garment Workers leader and said it was brought about in an argument over Mr. Dubinsky's departure from the A. F. of L. five years ago and a certain phrase in the anti-racketeering resolution.

In his statement issued after a conference with A. F. of L. President William Green, and the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W., Mr. Dubinsky blasted directly at the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Claims New Subversion

Some of the Council members, he said, are now working against two of its own recommendations that were made as promises to him before his union re-affiliated with the A. F. of L.

These promises, he said, were that the Executive Council be stripped of power to suspend any international union, and that a special assessment against the membership be changed to a per capita tax.

"There is a one cent per capita tax on the members now," Mr. Dubinsky said, "plus an equal assessment on the members. That assessment has been used as a war chest against the C. I. O.

"There is nothing in the record to show that it was for war but it was once so stated on a convention floor. There is a resolution before this convention to abolish the assessment and make the per capita tax two cents.

"We favor that. . . .

"The council also recommended that its power to suspend a union be revoked but then put in a rider that it be empowered to suspend two international unions if occasion arose."

The International Typographical Union was suspended last year by the Council for its refusal to pay the special assessment which Mr. Dubinsky opposes.

"When we re-affiliated," Mr. Dubinsky said, "we wanted the I. T. U. to come back."

Wave of Pro-British Feeling Is Reported Sweeping France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Reports of the widespread growth of anti-Nazi feeling and pro-British sentiment in France were brought here yesterday by passengers aboard the Excalibur, of the American Export Lines, the only steamship company regularly operating between this country and war-torn Europe.

Many refugees from France were aboard the vessel. They said the French were doing everything possible to sabotage German activities and production.

Miss Dolores Vanetti, of Paris, who came here to marry Dr. Theodore Ehrenreich, of the Bronx, said that at the time of the armistice there had been a definite anti-British feeling in France.

"But now sentiment has turned toward British," she declared. "The night before I left Paris a month ago, my flat was filled with young Frenchmen who asked me to get in contact with British people in Lisbon and try to arrange for them to get out to fight for Britain. Some of them were soldiers."

Four Frenchmen of military age who did not want their names quoted declared France was becoming pro-English because the Nazis "have taken advantage of France in violation of the armistice terms." They said many Frenchmen wanted to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle or get to England and fight with the British forces. They said, however, it was almost impossible for Frenchmen of military age to leave either occupied or unoccupied France because of regulations imposed by Germany.

"Spain is just about as much under German domination as occupied France, and Spanish officials are jailing every Frenchman under 40 years of age to prevent his fighting against Germany," one of them declared.

The Excalibur landed 184 passengers and 20 bags of mail. The latter, it was said in quarters believed to be informed, was only a part of 164 bags of mail taken on board the vessel at Lisbon, Portugal, 144 bags having been taken off by British censorship authorities in Bermuda.

About 900 bags of mail were left in Lisbon, it was said in the same quarters, because the Portuguese Government refused to pay the American Export Line's representatives in Lisbon for their transportation. This, it was added, was responsible for the piling up of mail in Lisbon destined for the United States, leaving it for Pan American Clipper or steamship transportation when, and if, satisfactory arrangements are made by the Portuguese Government.

Officials of the American Export Lines refused to confirm or deny the reports, saying today they were in communication by cable with their agents in Lisbon and would have no comment until they had full details.

Other passengers aboard the Excalibur were Henry Daymont, son of Lawrence Daymont, American Vice-Consul in Paris; Miss Margaret Lane, daughter of Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister to Yugoslavia; Boris Nicolayewsky, exiled Russian journalist and author; Warren Irvin, radio news commentator, and Thomas Monroe, director of the United States Lines passenger operations in Europe.

Axis Air Plans

Continued from Page 1

catch up with Germany in the quantity of existing types of planes, Germany is far enough ahead in quantity to switch to mass production of new planes even now while continuing the fight with the old-time models. By the time the new models are released for use later on, the whole industry will be retooled and producing them at high speed.

Several modifying factors are pointed out here. It is not known how the new models will meet the challenge of the equally unknown models that Britain is acquiring from overseas. Hence this battle that is now under way on the engineers' drawingboards between the designers of Europe. Plane designers in Hartford, Baltimore, and Santa Monica are also playing their part in this new struggle.

Changing Factors

Also the Axis contends that there are reasons why it is increasingly difficult for one side to retain technical superiority for long today. With planes at their present high stage of development it is less likely that radical new inventions or designs will be found. Improvements today are more a matter of altering the delicate balance, of speed, maneuverability, and armament than of startling new discoveries.

Also it is easier to rush new improvements to meet new enemy developments. The time lag between a fresh design and actual production has been greatly cut down since the World War or even a few years ago.

Superiority the Goal

Moreover, there is a race under way between the well decentralized and camouflaged German aircraft production machine and systematic R. A. F. bombings.

Nevertheless, the Axis is counting on the fact that even a modest margin of superiority of performance of an entire new air fleet might make all the difference between recommencing the mass attacks in daylight in the spring or giving up any attempt to end the present deadlock in which both sides bomb, but Germany cannot achieve a decisive mastery of the air to pave the way for a Channel crossing and safe landing of an expeditionary force. Germany counts the quantity production of new models to overcome the handicap of whatever fresh overseas supplies Britain obtains by next spring and summer when the second attempt to invade Britain, after a winter of detailed preparations, might be made.

Should the invasion again prove impractical, however, the Axis plans to entrench itself behind the shores of the continent, using its improved air power to counter the expanding British air attacks.

It is reasoned here that even with new model planes Britain would be incapable of mastering Germany in the air later, even as Germany is incapable of mastering Britain this fall.

Such is the reasoning here, and it remains to be seen how it works out in practice.

Army Gets United Plane

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—United Air Lines announced yesterday that in the interests of national defense it was diverting to the Army Air Corps one of the 10 Douglas 21-passenger planes scheduled for delivery this month. The air line will get its tenth plane in June.

He Headed Southern Cause

Jefferson Davis

Statue of the President of the Confederate States of America by Frederick C. Hibbard, sculptor, just unveiled in Montgomery, Ala.

Confederacy's First Capital Dedicates Memorial to Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22—Dedicating Frederick C. Hibbard's sculptured bronze likeness of Jefferson Davis, first and only President of the Confederacy, Dr. Francis Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, here called upon Americans to renew their allegiance to such qualities as Davis exemplified.

The statue, erected in Montgomery at a cost of $20,000, is the gift of the State of Alabama of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Meeting here this year in national convention, they find a special appropriateness in placing it on the grounds of Alabama's historic white-domed Capitol where Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederacy in 1861.

Following their President-General, Mrs. Charles E. Bolling, the delegates at the U. D. C. convention participated in dedicatory exercises which began with a song that has reached far beyond all sectional barriers, "God Bless America." And from Colorado a great-grandson of Davis had come to unveil the statue erected in honor of the South's greatest leader.

Jefferson Davis occupies an immortal niche in the affections of Southerners because, in the face of defeat, he stood firmly for those qualities which mark the great American. President Franklin Pierce, under whom he had served most brilliantly as Secretary of War before 1861, summarized the man when he said:

"If treachery had come near him, it would have stood abashed in the presence of his truth, his manliness, and his confiding simplicity."

"In times like the present," said Dr. Gaines in the dedicatory address, "we have need of hero worship for our great." The lesson to be learned from his career, according to Dr. Gaines, is that Davis came face to face with the paradox of democracy: the need for surrendering popular rights in order to secure a sufficiently strong centralization of government powers to make a wartime program effective. If, in supporting this tenet in the South during the Civil War, he saw his cause go down to inevitable defeat, he nevertheless gave full warning to the future that in times of emergency, a people must look well to the rights they wish to preserve.

A man of warm sympathies, notable for the humane and intelligent methods with which he prepared his slaves for emancipation, a model in all his personal relationships, Jefferson Davis was thoroughly capable in public life. An example of his devotion to the Union is furnished by the work he did before the war in projecting the railroad routes to the Pacific which were later followed by the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and other lines.

Jewelry and Animals Through Ages Shown in Two New York Exhibits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Two exhibits, one of jewelry fashioned through the ages, the other of animals as portrayed through the centuries in books and manuscripts, went on display here Nov. 20, the jewelry at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the "animal kingdom" at the Pierpont Morgan Library.

Richly wrought bracelets, earrings, necklaces and pendants, some dating from before the Christian era, and crowns and headdresses of royalty are in the jewelry exhibit, which includes the museum's own jewelry as well as other collections brought together for the first time. At the Morgan Library real and imaginary birds and beasts, ranging from the lion and elephant to the griffin and unicorn, are displayed in illustrations culled from nature books, fables, mythology, and illuminated medieval texts.

Egypt, Greece and Italy, Persia, India, China and Europe from the Middle Ages onward are represented in the jewelry collection. Among Chinese pieces is an elaborate headdress, once the crown of a medieval Chinese princess, constructed of finely molded gold flowers, butterflies, birds and phoenixes, arranged to resemble a garden. The headdress, studded with pearls and precious stones, is considered one of the Museum's prize objects.

An Egyptian headdress, recovered from a royal tomb, is a drapery of shimmering gold scales fastened in parallel bands, a masterpiece of Egyptian metal work which was worn hanging down to the wearer's shoulders. An Etruscan group of jewelry, recently acquired by the Museum, includes fibulae, or safety pins, bracelets and pendants of reddish gold. Six cases of jewelry of the Middle Ages, including primitive necklaces wrought by Visigoth, Lombard and Celtic artisans and a Renaissance group which includes a red jasper cup produced in Italy under the influence of Benvenuto Cellini, are shown.

In the Morgan library exhibit, called "The Animal Kingdom," the animals pictured include such types as gamboling lambs and mountain goats. Also portrayed, however, are strange creatures out of medieval texts, including the "cinomolgus," defined as a swan-like bird which builds its nest in a cinnamon tree; the "manticora," with a man's head and a lion's body, and the "parandus," or Ethiopian stag, and, of course the centaur.

Prominently displayed are pages from a thirteenth-century Persian bestiary, or treatise on beasts.

Pictures of famous animals from old history and the Bible are also on exhibit, including an early illustrated edition of Vergil which shows a huge Trojan horse towering over a German medieval city. Noah's ark appears in many sketches and illustrations.

The jewelry exhibit is open at the Metropolitan Museum of Art until Jan. 26, while the animal pictures may be viewed at the Pierpont Morgan Library through next February.

'Valkyrie' Sung in Moscow Before German Officials

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—A performance of Wagner's "Valkyrie" was attended tonight by high Soviet and German officials.

It was the first revival of the opera in this country since 1926.

Town Meeting Sees Americas Growing Closer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The nations of the Americas are rapidly moving along the road toward greater co-operation, politically, economically, and militarily, according to Carlos Davila, formerly President of Chile; A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator at "America's Town Meeting of the Air," radiocast from Town Hall over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company last night.

In the question period following the prepared addresses Señor Davila, who also has served as Chilean Ambassador to the United States, said that because of linguistic, cultural and historic ties with Latin-America, propaganda originating in Madrid, developing the "Spanish Empire Scheme" was a new and powerful disruptive factor in Western Hemisphere solidarity.

The effects of such propaganda cannot be fully negated until Spanish and Portuguese are made obligatory in North American schools and English in those of South America, he held.

Señor Davila listed his four "requisites" for continental defense. They were:

1. A strong policy of solidarity among the 21 Republics.
2. A reasonable assurance that this policy will endure.
3. A naval, air and military force capable not only for defeating but of preventing any aggression.
4. Economic co-ordination of such a wide scale that it would permit the broadest military co-operation either in war or peace.

Mr. Berle held that the policy of peaceful co-operation between independent countries had never gone so far as it had in the American family of nations.

"This is the co-operative peace—the peace which is possible because the right of the smallest is considered as great as the right of the strongest; because there is respect for law and for international justice; because the way of the aggressor is not the American way of life," he declared.

"In the dark picture of international affairs this at least is one bright area. It is the pattern of our Western World. I like to think that we are slowly forging the framework for a larger relation between nations which may prove to be the means of peace; which may give hope again to the world when its warfare is accomplished."

U. D. C. Re-elects Mrs. C. E. Bolling

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Charles E. Bolling, Richmond, Va., was re-elected President-General of United Daughters of the Confederacy here yesterday.

All other general officers also were re-elected, except Mrs. William Cabell Flournoy, Lexington, Va., who had served three terms as Historian-General and was ineligible to succeed herself. Mrs. John L. Heiss of Gulfport, Miss., was chosen to succeed Mrs. Flournoy.

Los Angeles was making a strong bid for the 1941 convention.

Delegates were informed by Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, Macon, Ga., that the Duke University Press had been granted authority to publish "a complete edition of the works of Sidney Lanier," by the poet's son, Charles Lanier.

Mrs. Lamar, a past President-General, is chairman of a committee to advance the name of Lanier for the New York University Hall of Fame. Lanier, who served with the confederacy, began his writings in Montgomery.

Cruiser Houston Flagship Of Asiatic Fleet Again

MANILA, Nov. 22 (AP)—The 10,000-ton cruiser U. S. S. Houston became the flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet again today as Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief, transferred his four-star flag from the U. S. S. Augusta.

The Augusta, which will return to the United States for a general overhauling, relieved the Houston as flagship seven years ago at Shanghai.

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In Norfolk, Va. . HOTEL THOMAS NELSON 200 Rooms from $2, with bath $2.50
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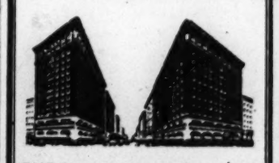

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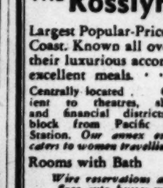

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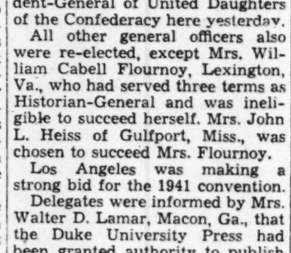

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New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Prospects for the Week End

Bette Davis and Maugham; Tugboat Annie Returns

"The Letter," by W. Somerset Maugham has been seen several times on stage and screen. Gladys Cooper, Katharine Cornell, and Jeanne Eagels have essayed successfully the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie in the course of the drama's transitions. A specialist where such parts are concerned, Bette Davis was logically assigned to "The Letter" when Warners decided upon a new film version. That version has now arrived on the screen at the Metropolitan, a striking picture, well performed.

A series of brilliant directorial touches introduces "The Letter" in its new interpretation. Using only a roving camera and music played by a few natives, Director William Wyler establishes the tropical atmosphere of a rubber plantation on the Malay Peninsula. Rubber sap courses from a tree and drops into waiting pails. Threatening tropical storms oppress the air. Clustered in hammocks on a porch lie the workers, apparently asleep.

The secene is set for the pistol shots announcing though not explaining the slaying of Geoffrey Hammond by Leslie Crosbie. Immediately, the film springs into action. As the camera approaches her, Leslie throws down the gun, and, as she becomes aware of the clustering natives, dispatches servants to summon her husband, Robert Crosbie; District Officer John Withers, and the Crosbie Attorney, Howard Joyce.

Having staked out the dimensions and laid the groundwork of "The Letter," Mr. Wyler then begins to follow the strict, economical plan of Mr. Maugham's architecture. It is not surprising that "The Letter" is most effective when the director and the scenarist, Howard Koch, are following the stage play. It would be interesting to know whether it was Mr. Wyler or the Hays office that changed the ending of "The Letter."

"The Letter" is saved from mere sensationalism by its point of view, by the construction of its story, and by the fact that Maugham was studying motive and background. Every character from Leslie down to the native clerk in Joyce's office is a fully developed character. The acting throughout is admirable.

And yet for all its achievement, "The Letter" fails somewhat in delineating Leslie, whose feeling for her husband is never clarified sufficiently. Her preoccupation with lace work is probably intended to show intense concentration and explain her methodical memorizing of the story she tells. But the point is not enlarged upon. Perhaps it is this unsureness of intent that has reflected somewhat upon Miss Davis' performance. Her almost total lack of any emotional display while she is recounting the fiction is not altogether reasonable. This somewhat uncertain approach is mitigated to a great extent by Miss Davis' work in later scenes.

She is faced with competition in the acting all through the film. James Stephenson plays the lawyer, Joyce, so admirably, with such understanding, that he almost walks away with the picture. The man's probity, his strength, his horror at being called on to besmirch his professional integrity are admirably conveyed by Mr. Stephenson. The emphasis somehow throws the main interest away from Leslie and thereby throws "The Letter" slightly out of balance.

Herbert Marshall plays admirably the role of Robert Crosbie. His best moments occur during the scene when Leslie's duplicity is uncovered. Mr. Marshall makes the most of them. Sen Yung is sinister in a polite way as Ong Chi Seng, and Tetsu Komai, playing the head boy, conveys sorrowful emotion without more than half a dozen lines of dialogue. Gale Sondergaard strikes the only false note as Hammond's native wife.

In Warner Brothers' "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," which is the companion feature, Walter de Leon has used some of the original Norman Reilly Raine waterfront folk for a yarn about how Annie's quick wit saves her employer. At the beginning of the film, Annie is about to be beached. She outsmarts her rival, Captain Bullwinkle, and earns $25,000 for floating a grounded fruit boat. Then she has trouble getting a section of a floating dry dock to Skagway, Alaska. Abandoning it on a beach, to take a stricken captain back to San Francisco, she nearly loses the dry dock for its owner until she remembers that dry docks are not subjects of salvage because they are without boilers. Captain Bullwinkle is foiled again.

It is not Marjorie Rambeau's fault that Mr. de Leon and Director Lewis Seiler have not given her much to work with. This applies also to the other players—Alan Hale, Jane Wyman, Ronald Regan, Clarence Kolb, Charles Halton, Paul Hurst, Victor Killian, and Chill Wills.

CBS

Lily Pons at the Microphone

Four action scenes caught during a radiocast. Miss Pons will be heard in the Sunday "Design for Happiness" program and in the Chicago Opera radiocast Monday

Toscanini Resuming Concerts; Newsmen to Discuss the Press

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the dialworthy programs for the week end will be Arturo Toscanini resuming his concerts with the NBC Symphony, some well-known newsmen discussing the influence of the press, Ted Malone and Bob Hawks visiting Boston with their programs, and Mrs. Roosevelt, to be heard in the Chicago Round Table.

Tonight

Drama:
Joan Crawford to be heard in belated version of Arch Oboler's "The Word," from New York; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Quiz:
Warden Lewis E. Lawes and Deems Taylor to be guests on "Information Please" panel; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Variety:
Alice Faye, Betty Grable, and John Payne of screen to play in air premiere of new picture, "Tin Pan Alley," in Kate Smith's variety hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Music:
Bach-Goedlicke Sonata in C major and Sibelius' "Rakastava," Op. 14, programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for "Symphonic Strings" program; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Saturday

Music:
Arturo Toscanini to begin season with NBC Symphony Orchestra in a benefit performance of Verdi's "Requiem," from Carnegie Hall, with Zinka Milanov, Bruna Castagna, Jussi Jjoerling, and Nicola Moscona, soloists; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

James Melton to join with Marion Claire in air version of Victor Herbert's "Eilleen," on Chicago Theater of the Air; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Premiere:
Saturday Jamboree, with Chester Gaylord, master of ceremonies; Hum and Strum, Kay Ivers, Jack Dalton and Salvi Cavicchio, and Rakov and his orchestra; WBZ, 6:30.

Football:
Holy Cross - Manhattan, from Worcester, WEEI, 1:45.

Harvard-Yale, from New Haven, WNAC, 1:45.

Northwestern-Notre Dame, from Evanston, Ill.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:15.

Forum:
Samuel Grafton, Raymond Clapper, Herbert Bayard Swope, and Regan McCary, newsmen, to discuss "The Influence of the Press Today" in Lyman Bryson's "People's Platform"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Sunday

Music:
Sibelius' Quartet in D minor, by Walden String Quartet, from Cleveland; NBC - Blue - WBZ, 10 a. m.

Richard Mohaupt's Overture to "The Landlady of Pinsk," to lead Erno Rapee's Music Hall symphony concert; also Andante from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite; two familiar Giordano and Verdi arias by Selma Kaye, soprano; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Handel's Concerto Grosso in B flat, Op. 6, No. 7, Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4, in A major (Italian) and Sibelius' Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 43, programmed by John Barbirolli for concert by Philharmonic from Ann Arbor, Mich.; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Lily Pons, soprano, to sing "Una Voce Poco Fa" aria from "The Barber of Seville," and Ponce's "Estrellita," in Chicago Women's Symphony program; also special interview of young married couple from Toledo, Ohio; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Beethoven program by Adolf Busch, violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist, to consist of the Sonatas in F major, A minor, A major, No. 1, and the G major, No. 3, scheduled in the New Friends of Music recital, NBC-Blue Network, 6:05.

James Newill, baritone, to sing the Prologue from "Pagliacci," the ballads "None But the Lonely Heart." "Rolling Down to Rio," and "Old Man River"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:
Shakespeare's "The Tempest," in Great Plays series; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

William Powell to star in "Not for Publication," original comedy story in Conrad Nagel's program; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Ted Malone to bring his literary pilgrimage to Quincy, Mass., and the Adams home for the study of Henry Adams; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Clifton Fadiman, and Archibald MacLeish to discuss the plaee of art and culture in American democracy, Round Table; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Bob Hawk's "Take It or Leave It" quiz to be heard from Hotel Statler, Boston, during short tour of East; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Women's Symphony Orchestra

The Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, presented an up-to-date work by Bach and a very out-of-date one by Boëllman at its first concert of the season in Jordan Hall last evening—the Bach piece being the Chorale Prelude, "We Thank Thee," arranged for string orchestra by Mabel Wood Hill; and the Boëllman piece, the Symphony in F major, Op. 24. Those items began and ended the program, Bach first and Boëllman last. Between, were performed Mason's Suite After English Folk Songs, Op. 34; and the arias, "Non mi dir" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's "Louise," with Eleanor Steber as soloist.

To say that everything was capably performed by the women and interestingly interpreted by their director should suffice for remark as to quality of entertainment; but what signified most about the occasion was not so much the how as the what; especially, what put the notion into Mr. Thiede's head to revive the Boëllman symphony, which, though written only 50 years or so ago, is about as antique a curiosity as could be dug up?

To note what a musician who knew the work at the time of origin recalled about it last night at the intermission, Clément Lenom, formerly a Boston Symphony oboist—he, along with Georges Longy, played oboe when Edouard Colonne tried the symphony at his Châtelet Concerts in Paris late in the '80's, or early in the '90's. The music was in manuscript, and Boëllman brought it around, the way D'Indy and others brought things around for Colonne to test on his public. In fair likelihood, Mr. Lenom was the only person in the Women's Symphony audience who had any previous acquaintance with the work, save someone who may have heard a recent rehearsal.

The Symphony in F major is interesting if for nothing else than as showing how a Parisian composer of the conventional type thought in the days when Debussy was mulling over his "Afternoon of a Faun" and getting ready to start the impressionistic revolution. The fact seems to be that such a composer did no particular thinking, but just devised themes the way they ought to be devised and wrote his score the way it ought to be written; by classic rule as of his time and period.

Boëllman discloses, nevertheless, certain marks of individuality, even if scant trace of originality. His form, at least, is something better than cut and dried; running along the lines of continuous air and variation, rather than those of the set four movements of the old school, and possessing much innate energy and punctuated with many attention-catching surprises.

W. P. T.

Anna Neagle
In "Information Please" at the South Station Theater

'The Sea Wolf' to Return

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

After several false starts Warner Brothers have finally put Jack London's "Sea Wolf" into work with Edward G. Robinson as Wolf Larson. This role was to have been done by Paul Muni before he left the studio; and there was even talk at one time of letting John Garfield do it.

Now Mr. Garfield will play a role which does not appear in the original story. The film will be handled by Warners crack producer, Henry Blanke, and it is said to have been given some superlative script treatment by Robert Rossen.

* * *

Hobart Bosworth made the first screen version of "The Sea Wolf" in 1920. He made it nearly all at sea, for the movies then had not discovered some of their best camera tricks. He finished the picture in a 17-day shooting schedule. Mr. Bosworth visited the Warner Brothers set a day or two before I was there, and is reported to have said that his film reputation still rests largely upon this single effort.

The next two versions of the story were not so successful, however. Ralph Ince made an independent production in 1925. Noah Beery made another version five years later for Paramount.

On the Warner sound stages, Wolf Larson's ship, the Ghost, occupies part of the giant set built for Errol Flynn's "Sea Hawk," and I watched the early shooting stages of the picture from the quarter deck of one of Elizabeth's ships of the line.

* * *

Bette Davis, having returned from her New England vacation, has gone into a screen version of the play "January Heights," which will now be called "Far Horizon." This is something of a departure from the sort of thing she has been doing on the screen; but she is, as usual, quite sure that it is the picture she should be doing at the moment.

During the summer when she was in New England and New York Miss Davis had some misgivings about her screen roles. People to whom she was introduced, she says, as often as not seemed surprised.

"Why," they said, "you're young!"

Miss Davis is indeed young. Her earliest work with George Arliss showed her to have a decided talent for crisper and brighter roles than she has played since. "January Heights," it may be, will somewhat remedy this.

'Night Train'

A first-rate English thriller has come to the Trans-Lux under the title of "Night Train." After the fashion set by Alfred Hitchcock, Carol Read has directed the film with abundant attention to excitements without forgetting the opportunities for humor. In both directions he has been aided by a capable cast, in which Rex Harrison has the most conspicuous role, with Margaret Lockwood, Paul von Hernreid, Basil Radford, Naughton Wayne, and James Harcourt not far behind.

The influence of the war is to be noted in the nature of the story. This is a narrative of the early days of the conflict in Europe with the British secret service on one side ranged against the Nazis on the other, both trying to secure the services of a distinguished Czech research expert. It is an ingenious yarn with an abundance of detail and plenty of suspense. First one side and then the other seems to be ahead. From Czechoslovakia, into Germany, across the Channel to England, back again to Germany and across the border to Switzerland the trail leads. There are unpleasant glimpses of a Nazi concentration camp, escapes, plots, counterplots, discoveries, and concealments, with final flight across a mountain chasm for a hair-raising conclusion.

But not all of it is in the mood of melodramatic tension. As was the case in "The Lady Vanishes," a prosaic pair of Englishmen, stumble into the midst of the struggle, grumble about the inconveniences which war brings to their private affairs, almost bring about the capture of the English agent, but lend a hand to extricate him from his difficulties. It is not quite so deftly done as in "The Lady Vanishes" but it is amusing.

Mr. Harrison plays his part with lightness and assurance. Miss Lockwood is an attractive heroine. Mr. von Hernreid as the chief of the Nazi agents does his work with skill. The acting in general is above the average.

News of Music

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra will visit Boston for a concert under its conductor, John Barbirolli, in Symphony Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4. Rudolf Serkin will appear with the Orchestra in the Second Pianoforte Concerto of Brahms in B flat major. Mr. Barbirolli will present also a Chaconne in G minor, of Purcell, which he has arranged for orchestra, and the Seventh Symphony of Schubert in C major.

* * *

Monday-Tuesday Program

On Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 2 and 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will give the second pair of concerts of its shorter series under the leadership of Dr. Serge Koussevitsky. The soloist will be Paul Makovsky, young European violinist who is then to make his Boston debut. Mr. Makovsky will play the Violin Concerto of Brahms, in D major. Dr. Koussevitzky will open the program with Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, and close it with the Fifth Symphony of Dmitri Shostakovitch. Paul Makovsky made his American debut in New York when he came to this country shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe. He was born in Sweden of Russian parentage, and educated in Paris. He made his first public appearance at the Salle Gaveau at the age of 8. He has since performed with the principal orchestras of Europe, and in many recitals.

* * *

Concert of Early Music

The Boston Society of Early Music will present its first concert of the season at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3. Olga Averino will be the assisting soprano. The program will include music by Matthew Locke, August Kühnel, François Couperin, Girolamo Frescobaldi, John Dowland, Franz Tunder, and Johann Staden.

The Southernaires

Traditional songs and a few arrangements of classics were on the program of The Southernaires, a negro male quartet that appeared in Symphony Hall last evening under the auspices of the Western Avenue Baptist Church of Cambridge. The four singers were Homer Smith and Lowell Peters, tenors; J. Stone Toney, baritone, and William Edmonson, bass. They are of the National Broadcasting roster of artists in New York.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Steinert Hall—
Concert by Manfred Malkin, pianist. 162 Boylston Street. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 2:10, 5:35, 9. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 4:15, 7:40. Tomorrow: "An American Program for Young and Old," in color. 11 a. m.

Fenway—
"Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:40, 6:15, 9:35. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace McDonald. 1:10, 4:45, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mark of Zorro," Linda Darnell and Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Laddie," with Tim Holt. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:45. "Phantom Raiders," Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:35, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"The Letter," with Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau and Alan Hale. 1 0a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:05.

Modern—
"No Time for Comedy," 11:35 a. m., 2, 6:30, 9:55. "The Westerner," 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. Also B. C.-Georgetown 12:38, 4:15, 7:50, 11:25.

Paramount—
"Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace McDonald. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"I'm Still Alive," with Ken Taylor. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:25, 10:20. "The Old Swimmin' Hole," 12, 3:55, 7:55. Stage Show: 1:25, 5:25, 9:20.

Scollay—
"No Time for Comedy." 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "The Westerner." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," guest expert Anna Neagle. "March of Time—Mexico." "Travel films—Washington, D. C., and Havana," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Escape," featuring Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Hullabaloo," with Frank Morgan. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also B. C.-Georgetown. 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Mexico," "Washington—Capital City," "Hollywood Highlights," "Old Russian Art Treasures," comedy; cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Night Train." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "The Texans," with Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Disputed Passage." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Uptown—
"The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. "Ranger and the Lady," Roy Rogers. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.
Regent: "When the Daltons Rode," Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. "Millionaire Playboy," Joe Penner. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sporting Blood," R. Colman. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:45, 6:40, 9:50. "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise. 3, 5:17, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "A Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche; "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dance Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara and Ralph Bellamy. "Secret Seven," Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:25, 9:25. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:55, 8:10.
Dorchester: "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. "Queen of Yukon," Charles Bickford. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:25, 9:30. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "A Dispatch From Reuters," 3:15, 9:35. "Doctor Takes a Wife." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "River's End," "Margie." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones. 3:17, 7, 9:50. "Gang of Mine." 2:06, 8:39.
Park: "They Drive By Night," George Raft. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "Public Deb No. 1," Brenda Joyce and Ralph Bellamy.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 3:13, 9:13. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barr. 1:54, 7:54.
Hyde Park: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Hersholt. "Queen of the Yukon," Charles Bickford. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:48, 5, 8:13. "Spring Parade" Deanna Durbin. 3:13, 6:25, 9:38.
Mystic: "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 3:20, 8:20.
Maplewood: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Millionaires in Prison." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Bothern. "The Great McGinty." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 8:25. "Mummy's Hand." 1:55, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Kildare goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. "A Dispatch from Reuters." 3:21, 9:36.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Dick Powell. "River's End." Dennis Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Saturday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 3 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 3 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Yesterday's Heroes." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Knute Rockne, All American," Pat O'Brien and Gale Page. "Service with the Colors," Robert Armstrong.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Glamour for Sale," Roger Pryor. "Stage Coach War."
Strand: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and W. Brennan. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Dance, Girl, Dance," Lucille Ball. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Dance, Girl, Dance" Lucille Ball. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2 and 8:10

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sporting Blood," R. Young. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Dance Girl, Dance." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Ghost Breakers." "East Side Kids." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. "Sailor's Lady." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara. "Yesterday's Heroes," Robert Sterling and Jean Rogers.
Broadway: "Sporting Blood," R. Young. "Pier 13." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ramparts We Watch," "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: Boys from Syracuse." Allan Jones and Martha Raye. 3:25, 9. "South to Karanga." 2:19, 8.
Princess: "South to Karanga." 2:18, 8. "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. 3:18, 9:05.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers and Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Out West with the Peppers." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Hold That Woman." 2 and 7:45

WAVERLY—Strand: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Foreign Correspondent." "Joel McCrea. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Million B. C." Carole Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr., 3:32, 8:06. "La Conga Nights," Hugh Herbert. 2:18, 6:52, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Nov. 22-28. Cont. 1:30-11 p. m.
"SPRING PARADE" DEANNA DURBIN
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LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
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Lucas & Monroe

In "Romantic Mr. Dickens"

Left to right, Gertrude Flynn as Dora Spenlow, Robert Keith as Charles Dickens, Mary Heberden as Marianne Leigh, and Lawrance Fletcher as Henry Kolle. The play, by H. H. and Marguerite Harper, will be presented at Plymouth Theater beginning tomorrow evening.

Frieda Miller, the Only Woman Industrial Commissioner in U. S., Voices Hope

By Josephine Nelson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With defense industries on the upswing, chief emphasis in the multiple activities of Frieda S. Miller has right-about-faced. From unemployment insurance she's turned to re-employment. The only woman industrial commissioner in the United States today, Miss Miller heads the Labor Department in the country's most important industrial State, New York. That fact is a significant commentary on the place women have made for themselves in government's dealings with labor.

"Today the emphasis is where it should be," said Miss Miller. "We would rather find a man a job than pay him unemployment benefits."

That statement tells where Miss Miller's heart has been during the months the press was spotlighting the insurance muddle she inherited when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman appointed her in August, 1938. While straightening it out, she did a lot of inconspicuous work on the New York State Employment Service, one of the 11 major divisions operating under her. Result: men and women placed in jobs increased by 50 per cent in 1939—before defense industry's wheels had even started to creak.

Conquering Unemployment

Those close to Miss Miller were accustomed to hearing her insist upon such ideas as "The Employment Service must have a longer-range program. We must advise people about trends in industry, in order that they may know the types of work to train for. We must find more places for the handicapped. We must keep our eyes on the central problem of how to conquer unemployment."

And that calm, long-range view, in the midst of an insurance maelstrom that bested some pretty able men, may explain why women have been put in a number of key positions in this field of government-labor interrelations.

Certainly, Miss Miller's own simple unassuming competence as director since 1929 of the New York State Labor Department's Division of Women in Industry, marked her as the logical appointee when Governor Lehman needed someone to break the "log jam" that developed after unemployment insurance benefits became payable in the State in January, 1938. The business slump early that year had thrown many workers out of jobs, and more than half a million claims were filed the first month.

It is characteristic that in her chat with me Miss Miller gave generous credit for the decentralized payment plan, that eventually turned the trick, to Milton O. Loysen (whom she appointed to head the Unemployment Insurance Division).

It is revealing, too, that we were chatting in my own apartment, sitting informally on either side of the fireplace. Thinking to avoid workaday tension, I had asked to talk with her away from her office. And she saw no infringement upon her official dignity in stopping to see me, on her way from work to a dinner somewhere.

She is a fresh-faced, clear-eyed woman with a lilt in her voice—a woman who seems much younger in animated conversation than her photograph would indicate. Her air of outdoor wholesomeness is real, for gardening at her 10-acre "farm" at Redding, Connecticut, is her chief avocation. She commutes from New York to the modest house back of its lilac hedge daily in summer, and may be found there on most winter week ends. In the country continually, and frequently at the theater and social affairs during the winter, she has the company of her 17-year-old daughter, Elizabeth. The girl has, however, been sedulously shielded from the limelight that inevitably surrounds a public official.

"She has her own life to live," said Miss Miller decisively.

The Commissioner clings to not a few simple, old-fashioned notions. Thus her face is guiltless of cosmetics, and her long blonde hair remains straight. And, incredible as it seems, she keeps a bit of embroidery continually in hoops, and serenely works initials in guest towels to the accompaniment of any conversation piece that may be in progress at her home.

The past year Miss Miller has seen to it that $65,000,000 worth of unemployment insurance checks went out—98 per cent of them on time. She has put unemployment insurance on its feet in a couple of years, whereas it literally took seven years to straighten out the administrative kinks in New York's workmen's compensation law after it was passed 25 years ago.

It is important here to point out that unemployment insurance is acutally a fait accompli in New York State. For the legislative calling-on-the-carpet Miss Miller got the winter of 1939 over shortcomings definitely not her own is the only thing that many have heard about her.

She Always Remains Serene

Through the flare of critical publicity, the new Commissioner kept serene—and kept a number of other good works going. She has swung 50,000 waitresses in under the minimum wage law. She insisted upon rigid physical protection of workers during the drilling of the great new Delaware Aqueduct through some of the hardest silica rock found anywhere. She has turned from mediation of industrial disputes to factory inspection; to whatever problem seemed most pressing.

But Mother Miller manages them all calmly—and even gaily. The corridor by her office often rings with laughter, for her deputies know she always appreciates the humorous aspects that even the grimmest tasks sometimes present.

Born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1890, Miss Miller was graduated from Milwaukee-Downer College in 1911. Then she went to the University of Chicago to do graduate work, her mind fully made up even at 21 to concentrate on labor economics. After four years there, she accepted a position as research assistant in the newly established Department of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr College. The next year she went to the more active post of secretary for the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League.

She became a teacher, also, when the League organized the Trade Union College in Philadelphia. She helped establish the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and also the Bryn Mawr Summer School.

In the spring of 1923 Miss Miller went abroad as a delegate to the International Congress of Working Women, held in Vienna in August. She spent an entire year abroad, studying labor conditions in England, Germany, and Austria. Her viewpoint has been further broadened by attending three International Labour Organization conferences as a delegate of the United States Government.

Back in New York in 1924, she was a factory inspector for the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the ladies' garment industry—the finest possible apprenticeship for her position today.

Her experiences, and hence her sphere of influence, keep broadening. Thus she was elected president of the International Association of Government Labor Officials at its 26th annual convention which closed in New York on the 12th of last September.

Optimistic Outlook

Though recognizing unemployment as the main dragon we now have to slay, Miss Miller has no comprehensive panaceas to offer. In theory she is a gradualist. That the next 25 years, or even 10, will see great improvement, she is confident. Look back, she advises. Whereas labor relations even a decade ago were a free-for-all that she likened to the once accepted piracy on the high seas, we now find employers, employees, and public alike looking to law and mediation as the accepted way out of disputes between worker and employer.

So it is with optimism that she has set about her immediately urgent task of channeling skilled workers quickly and efficiently into the defense industries. A survey has been made of workers registered with the State Employment Service and a catalogue made of 117,000 persons skilled for defense work.

If so many are unemployed, why is industry wailing about the shortage of, let us say, A-1 tool and die makers? Miss Miller was asked.

"Thousands of those looking for work have been out of their trades for months or even years," she explained. "They represent a tragic waste of man-power which we must not perpetuate by any policies we adopt now in the haste of emergency.

"Because there was neither social nor industrial responsibility felt for keeping alive and keen these highly developed skills, we face the demands of the present situation as unprepared in tool designers and die makers as we are in tanks and trained soldiers.

"The price we pay for this social and industrial shortsightedness is delay—delay while we train and retrain skilled workers. We need, and I am glad to say, are at last developing, an intelligent, well-planned training program."

G. Maillard Kesslere

Frieda Miller, Labor Commissioner of New York State, has chalked up a wonderful record for employment increase in her state. In 1939, 50 per cent more men and women were placed in jobs in New York State than were given employment in 1938, and this remarkable feat was accomplished before the defense program's wheels had even started to creak.

Gala Hats for Evening Sponsored by Daché

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Evening hats!" says Lilly Daché. And she confirms her remarks with a collection of such glamorous millinery that you are readily persuaded that all your dinner clothes need, this winter, to transform them from mediocracy to magnificence, is an evening hat!

Her collection runs the whole gamut of the imagination from a simple nailhead-studded snood (it was Lilly Daché who retrieved these delightful nets of femininity from the dustbin of history) to an imposing white galyak hat exactly the size and shape of those broad-brimmed affairs the Pilgrim Fathers wore when they trudged through the wilderness to the meeting house of a Sunday.

Hats Large and Impressive

Many evening hats are large and impressive, such as the off-the-face "halo" in felt, faced with strikingly beautiful wild zebra, its rich brown markings against their cream background repeated in a muff of the same skins. Another remarkable fur hat stands almost as formidably high as a regimental busby. This model is to be worn with a stone leopard scarf, peppery with spots, which serves either as a muff by an ingeniously hidden slit, or as a bag.

So much for the large hats. Turbans are another story. They will always be Lilly Daché's first love. She makes them as no one else, seeming to embody in their intricate folds much of the ancient art of the East. You can never mistake a Lilly Daché turban, once you recognize their assurance.

Another variety of turban, filmy as evening mist, is made of spun-glass cloth darted with gold and silver flecks in the opulent design so favored by the ancient shahs of Persia. Turquoise wool goes into the making of a sophisticated model blended with twists of a gold and metallic cloth—perfect for the opera.

"Join the Navy"

A patriotic fillip is given to the collection by a series of hats reminiscent of the men who man Uncle Sam's expanding Navy. A perky flag-red pillbox perches saucily on the back of the head, anchored in its precarious position by a scarf and wimple of jersey in the same gay red. "Fleet's In" is spelled in white letters round the crown.

Anchors and stars appear unexpectedly at advantageous points beneath the brims and at odd angles on these hats, and as the Audubon Society is keeping genuine eagle feathers where they belong, clever millinery fingers embroider bold and bald eagles on these hats where they can perch most engagingly.

"Join the Navy!" zig-zags in cardinal red across some of the "fleet blue" veils that are enjoying such a rush. Why not "Say it on veils" as a change from buttons for a while?

Veils and More Veils!

Innovations are always in order at Daché's. Dainty porcelain flowers to be worn on hats or lapels; flower-like earrings of crystal and pearl; a corsage with green leaves of wool fastened to a wicked hatpin to be pinned either on your hat or your gown; a feathery scroll of gold paillettes to be worn at the side or across the back of your hair; gloves and bags of exotic furs; all these are among the distinctive accessories charmingly conceived to complement her eventful evening hats.

Orange tapioca pudding—made with Florida orange juice—is a dainty dessert suited either to a family or company dinner.

Citrus Fruits Here From Florida

Florida citrus fruit time is here again. And this year's crop of grapefruit, oranges and tangerines is one of the finest ever brought northward from Floridian groves. Below are some new recipes for citrus-fruit dainties: .

Orange Tapioca Pudding

3 cups water
⅔ cup quick-cooking tapioca
1 cup granulated sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups Florida orange juice
2 tablespoons grated orange rind
1 cup whipped cream

Place water in top of double boiler and bring to a boil over direct heat, combine dry ingredients: add gradually to water and bring to a brisk boil, stirring constantly. Place immediately over rapidly boiling water and cook five minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove from boiling water. Mixture clears and thickens as it cools. When slightly cool, add orange juice and rind. Chill in refrigerator. Add whipped cream to mixture, blending well. Just before serving garnish with Florida orange slices. Serves 8 generously.

Broiled Grapefruit

As an appetizer, meat accompaniment and dessert, broiled grapefruit has an important place in the modern menu.

To prepare grapefruit for broiling: Cut the grapefruit in half and core. Loosen sections by cutting around them with a curved knife. Sprinkle 1 tablespoon of brown or granulated sugar over the top of each half; dot with butter. To broil: heat through in a medium oven (350° F) for about ten minutes, then place the grapefruit under flame of broiler and allow to broil 7 to 10 minutes.

Grapefruit Marmalade

3 cups Florida grapefruit
½ cup liquid pectin
6 cups sugar

To prepare fruit, remove skins in quarters. Lay quarters flat, shave off and discard about ½ of white part. With a sharp knife cut remaining rind into long, very slender shreds. Add 1½ cups water and ¼ teaspoon soda. Bring to a boil and simmer, covered, for just 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Cut off tight skin of peeled fruit and slip out pulp. Add pulp and juice to cooked rind. Simmer, covered, 20 minutes longer. Measure sugar and prepared fruit, solidly packed, into large kettle, flooding each cup with juice, or if necessary, with water. Bring to a boil, and boil gently 5 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in liquid pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot marmalade at once. Makes about 10 eight-ounce glasses.

Australian Woman Utilizes Her Homemaking Talents to Make a Homelike Restaurant

By Margaret Adams
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Friday night in the Capital City of Australia! Stores remain open until a late hour. Busy, bustling crowds, intent on their buying, throng the streets. There are barrows, piled high with fruit and vegetables of great variety, tomatoes, oranges, bananas, apples, pears, paw-paws, passion fruit, asparagus, French beans, lettuce, cauliflowers, peas, and many more. The raucous-voiced vendors do a roaring trade. By the curb there is a man surrounded by an interested crowd. He shouts and demonstrates the merits of gadgets guaranteed to mend silk stockings—and sells them too! In doorways, and brightening odd corners, stand flower-sellers, with great baskets of glowing red roses, flaming Iceland poppies, carnations, red and pink, tawny and golden chrysanthemums, and sweetly-perfumed bunches of violets and mignonette.

"Wait for me at the corner entrance of the store," my friend had said. On her off-duty time she was taking me out to dinner. As I waited I watched the kaleidoscope of the passing crowds. Men were in the majority. Civilians, dressed in well-cut suits and smart headgear, looked prosperous and purposeful. Men of purpose, too, looked the men in the uniforms of the Army, Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. The women, from the smart blonde in black who was wearing ridiculously high-heeled shoes, to the sensibly dressed and comfortably shod matron who was piloting her school-uniformed boy and girl, had an air of well-being.

A policeman directed the traffic. Impatient pedestrians darted across the street. Brightly colored taxis slid hither and thither, while private and commercial cars of all sizes and conditions added their share to the swiftly flowing stream of traffic. . . . All around was the roar of a large city.

A Quiet Haven

My friend appeared at my side, and then skillfully elbowed me across the street, along on the other side, and up a side street. "I'm taking you to a restaurant that is 'different,'" she said. "And here we are!"

We climbed a steep staircase, which transported us from the deafening din of the city to the quiet sanctuary of a home. A soft-voiced lady with smiling blue eyes welcomed us, and showed us to a table. We felt we were her guests. At our side appeared a girl ready to take our order. Her pinafore frock, demurely smart with its puffed sleeves and apron of sprigged muslin, and her becoming sunbonnet suggested Old England, its lanes and byways, its peace and tranquillity.

"Yes," confided the Blue-Eyed Lady to me afterwards, "when I planned this restaurant, I did want to create an English atmosphere and make it a quiet retreat from the hurly-burly of city life."

How it all began made an interesting story. An economic depression deprived the Blue-Eyed Lady and her husband of almost all their material possessions. They had to give up their lovely home and their car; they were left without any financial resources whatever. All they possessed was the furniture and furnishings of their home, plus a capacity for hard work and the Blue-Eyed Lady's homemaking talents—her practical knowledge of housekeeping, her love of lovely things, her flair for floral decoration.

Convinced of the Need

The Blue-Eyed Lady had long been convinced that there was a real need for a restaurant in town that would bear the stamp of HOME in every sense of that word. Why not supply that need? Why not share the furniture and her home-making qualities with others? In this idea she had the loyal co-operation of her husband. The drawback was the utter lack of money. Yet that was a difficulty that was overcome. So certain was she of success, provided everything of the best were offered both in equipment and in service, that a partner was found to finance the venture. A restaurant also was found.

The furniture was moved in; the carpets were laid, the hangings hung, the pictures placed. The room was transformed! A staff was engaged, and early that first morning the Blue-Eyed Lady and her husband went to market. They secured quantities of supplies; they bought flowers. The staff's capabilities had not been tested, so the Blue-Eyed Lady supervised the cooking and directed the setting of the tables. There were fine linen table mats and napkins, china of a famous English make, beautiful amber glassware, exquisite silver, cutlery of the best quality. They were ready to offer the same in service.

Preparations were complete for the reception of the guests! Comfortable lounges set in front of a blazing fire added to the homelike atmosphere. . . . Would anyone come to eat the food so carefully prepared? They could seat thirty—would that number arrive? The number was exceeded by ten!

It was a good beginning. The success of that first day has been maintained and increased until now expansion to an upper room enables one hundred guests to be accommodated. During the first years it meant unbelievably hard work. As compensation the Blue-Eyed Lady and her husband had a grand sense of achievement. The business became an established success; in time the partner was bought out.

"Toby Tavern" was the name they chose for the restaurant. They possessed some fine specimens of Toby Jugs, which they used as decoration. Others have since been collected, and now these jugs are a distinctive feature of the "Tavern." This motif is further carried out with "Peppers" and "Salts" in the same design. Quaint little Toby Men stand at attention ready to be shaken. At the polished tables are tapestry covered chairs, which match lovely wall tapestries. Colorful pictures of old English scenes lighten the walls. There is an old brass warming pan hanging by the fireplace. Everywhere are masses of flowers, beautifully arranged by the Blue-Eyed Lady. The day I was there the bowls and wall vases were filled with regiments of Iceland poppies. In the evening shaded lights shed their soft radiance, catching the gleam and twinkle of brass and copper ornaments, and revealing the beautiful bits of china and pottery that fill odd corners.

The Blue-Eyed Lady has achieved her purpose. In Toby Tavern she has achieved a restaurant that breathes an atmosphere of HOME—a home to which guests return again and again. It is a quiet and peaceful haven where, in the midst of wartime strain and stress, folks drop their cares and anxieties and go away refreshed and comforted.

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Crimson Favored in Yale Bowl Tomorrow—Eagles Expect Battle From Southerners

Harvard-Eli Annual Game May Surprise

Probable Line-Up

Harvard		Yale
MacKinney, le	(190) .. (183)	re, Thompson
Elser, lt	(200) ..... (208)	rt, Knapp
Peabody, lg	(188) ..... (185)	rg, Dern
Ayres, c	(200) ..... (180)	c, Moseley
Pfister, rg	(205) ..... (188)	lg, Burnam
Gardiner, rt	(200) ..... (212)	lt, Brooks
Koufman, re	(185) .. (183,	le, Bartholemy
Heiden, qb	(180) ..... (182)	qb, Harrison
Spreyer, lhb	(180) ..... (186)	rhb, Seymour
Lee, rhb	(172) ..... (168)	lhb, Willoughby
Gardella, fb	(177) ..... (180)	fb, Rewick

Officials

Referee: W. H. Friesell, Jr., Princeton.
Umpire: R. B. Goodwin, W. & J.
Head Linesman: A. R. Lake, Lafayette.
Field Judge: A. W. Palmer, Colby.
Place—Yale Bowl.
Time—1:45 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22—There is no championship at stake and no prospects of a Rose Bowl, intersectional contest, or All-America rating here, but there is promise of a football game. And there is a definite stir of excitement surrounding the Yale Bowl and New Haven itself that indicates a hearty degree of expectancy here regarding the 59th contest between Harvard and Yale.

Records of the past show where the Eli has a substantial margin in victories with 33 against 19 for Harvard and six ties. Those records, however, are really past, so far as tomorrow's meeting is concerned. This is another game, and right at the moment experts and alumni are grasping at straws to pick the winner. They appear even and only surmises name probable winners.

Prejudiced Opinion

This observer, prejudiced toward Harvard because of being better acquainted with the Crimson season, picks the Crimson to win. And does so knowing full well that last year Harvard was picked to win and took a trouncing. Sketchily, the grounds for such a choice see the Eli forward passing bottled up and the Harvard running game reaching its peak. Rain and sloppy conditions will nullify the whole assumption, however.

Depending upon the Harvard defense to hold Yale in check throughout, which it has done nicely against most teams this season, and relying upon the Harvard offense to continue rolling, it is not entirely impossible that the Crimson could win by a margin of 13 points. All of which will rely on the one back, Charley Spreyer.

Graduation Losses

Both clubs will be hard hit by graduation. Yale linemen to go are John Reid and Billy Zilly, ends; Bob Brooks, Bill Knapp and John MacDonald, tackles; Jim Dern, DeLaney Kiphuth and Cape Burnam, guards, and Dave Millard a center. Harvard will lose Joe Koufman, end; Pete Elser, tackle; Don Lowry, guard; and Tom Grover and Sheldon Dietz, centers.

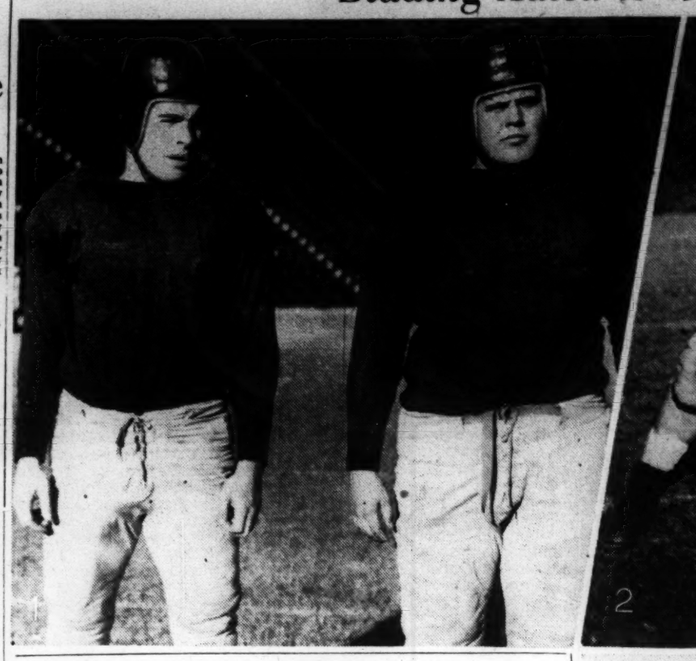
In the backfield Captain Whiteman and Howard Kaye bow out of the Yale picture and Captain Gardella, and Bill Brown will be the heavy losses at Harvard. For replacement material Yale seems to have the edge in that the Eli freshmen made a better season showing than did the Harvard yearlings and topped off the season trouncing the Crimson.

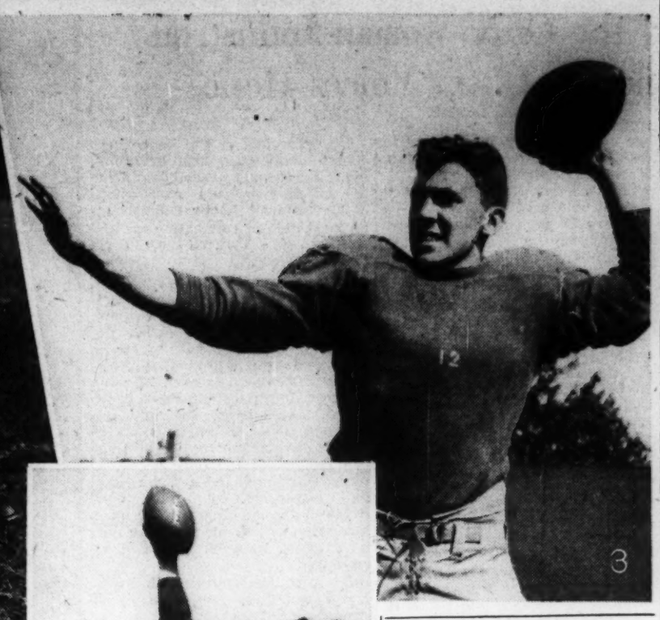
Records Not Much

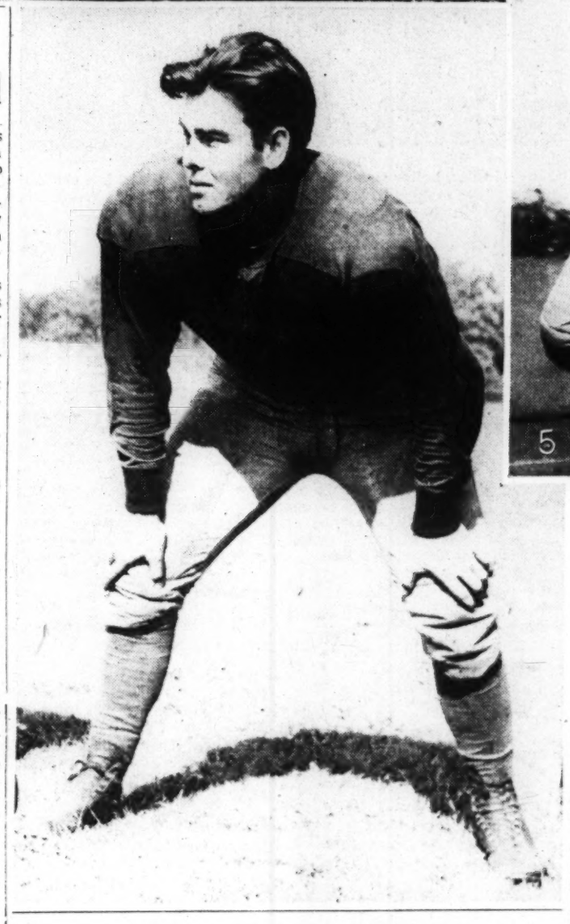
If you were shopping for a game to see and going by the season record, you would not pay much attention here, but records do not count in these games. Yale beat Dartmouth, 13 to 7 and lost to Virginia, 19-14; Penn, 50-7; Navy, 21-0; Brown, 6-2; Cornell, 21-0; and Princeton, 10-7. Harvard beat Amherst, 13-0; and Brown 14-0; tied Army, 6-6; Princeton, 0-0, and Penn, 10-10, and lost to Michigan, 26-0, and Dartmouth, 7-6.

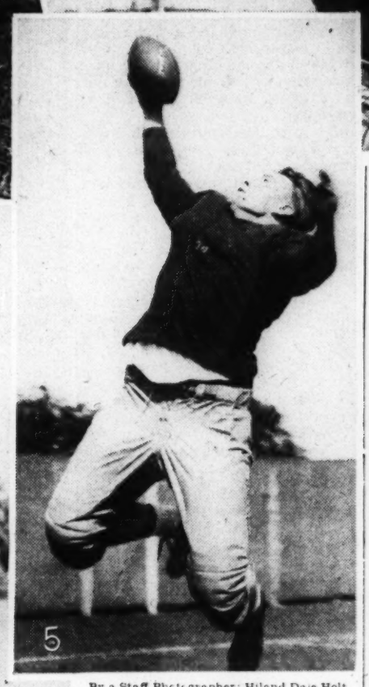
Latest reports today intimated that Captain Whiteman of Yale will not play. Charlie Willoughby, Eli sophomore, may be the star of the team. Harvard was undecided whether to start Captain Gardella or Bill Brown, although both will see action. Loren MacKinney may be able to start at left end for the Crimson and Bill Barnes will be his replacement.

Bidding Adieu to 1940 Schedule With Traditional Affair









By a Staff Photographer: Hiland Dale Holt

(1) Pete Elser and Vern Miller, alternate left tackles for Harvard against Yale at the Yale Bowl tomorrow. (2) Bill Brown, senior fullback, who divides duty with Capt. Joe Gardella for Harvard. (3) Ted Harrison, Yale baseball pitcher and football forward-passer. (4) Dick Pfister, capable Harvard guard. (5) Alan Bartholemy, pass-receiving Eli end.

Selector Picks Minnesota Cornell, B. C. and Harvard

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Just one more trip down the narrow and treacherous football guessing trail:

Wisconsin - Minnesota: Who knows where the lightning might strike next? It could happen even here, particularly with so dangerous, if erratic, a club as the Badgers involved. Still, one solid vote for Minnesota to close its season unbeaten and untied.

Cornell-Penn: The Big Red apparently has fallen far off its early-season form but perhaps the "delayed" Dartmouth defeat will turn out to be one of those well-known blessings in disguise. Cornell's defense seems much tighter than Penn's. Frank Reagan probably will be the best back on the field but we'll take Cornell to win the ball game.

Boston College-Auburn: The Plainsmen come North with a formidable scoring machine and a great back in Dick McGowen. It may be close but the choice is Boston College.

Yale-Harvard: Both have come a long way since their early season pastings. This ballot for Harvard is based on the belief that the Crimson has come farther and has the greater reserve strength.

Tennessee - Kentucky: Another traditional affair with all the uncertainty that implies. Nevertheless it seems the best Kentucky can hope for is to hold the score to respectable proportions. Tennessee.

Ohio State-Michigan: Dangerous spot for Tommy Harmon and Michigan and no shattering surprise either way. Ohio State has played well all season and might turn the trick. A non-too confident vote for Michigan.

Northwestern - Notre Dame: Northwestern seldom has much fortune against Notre Dame but this is one when it seems the Wildcats have a definite edge, especially in the line. Northwestern.

Mississippi State - Mississippi. One of the toughest of them all to figure. State, led by Harvey Johnson, is unbeaten but was tied by Auburn. Ole Miss dropped a one-point heart-breaker to Arkansas but otherwise has a perfect record. Out of the hat, one vote for Hovious, Hapes and Mississippi.

Baylor-Southern Methodist: A battle royal but we'll stick with S. M. U.

Oklahoma - Temple: Probably close. Oklahoma.

Nebraska-Iowa State: The Cyclones may make trouble but hardly enough to upset the probable Big Six champions. Nebraska.

U. C. L. A.-Washington: The Bruins finally found the scoring and winning combination last week. Washington.

Princeton-Army: The Cadets probably will be thinking too much about next week's Navy game to worry about this one. Princeton.

Pitt-Penn State: Pitt has developed surprisingly well. Probably we'll regret it but we'll take a flier on Pitt to snap State's undefeated string.

Brown-Dartmouth: Dartmouth's on the up-swing and Brown seems past the peak. A doubtful vote for Dartmouth.

Columbia-Colgate: Close enough. The coin decides. Columbia.

Georgetown-George Washington: No possible selection but Georgetown.

Holy Cross-Manhattan: Manhattan has no good fortune. Holy Cross.

Lafayette - Lehigh: Old rivals these, but this looks like no contest. Lafayette.

Villanova-Duquesne: A vote for Duquesne.

Purdue-Indiana: Both spotty but this game never goes the way it figures to anyway. Revolving like a top . . . Indiana.

Iowa-Illinois: Looks like a tight defensive duel. Iowa, doubtfully.

Detroit-Marquette: No bargain here. Detroit.

Michigan State-West Virginia: The Mountaineers upset Kentucky last week and might pull another. Still, Michigan State.

Alabama-Vanderbilt: Should be Alabama.

George Tech-Florida: The 'Gators are headed upward but Tech showed a return to form last week. Out of the hat, Tech.

Furman - Clemson: Time for Clemson to get back on the track but Furman is dangerous. Doubtfully, Clemson.

Duke-North Carolina State: Taking Duke.

Virginia-North Carolina: Ditto North Carolina but the Tarheels had better keep an eye on Bill Dudley.

Rice-Texas Christian: Just a guess. Rice.

Tulsa-Oklahoma A. & M.: The Missouri Valley Conference title hangs on this. Taking Tulsa.

Gonzaga - Washington State: State but it should be close.

Also: Brigham Young over Colorado State; South Carolina over Miami; Santa Clara over Loyola.

Olympics Meet River Vale At Boston Garden

Probable Line-Ups

Boston Olympics		River Vale Skeeters
Sullivan, lw		rw, Grivel
Foster, c		c, McGregor
Guibord, rw		lw, Mattson
Anderson, ld		rd, Portland
Yorkewicz, rd		ld, Goodfellow
Polich, g		g, Lessard

Boston spares: Splaine, Thompson, Desrosiers, Costello, Allen, Jeremiah, Stubbs, Campbell Spain
River Vale spares: Terry, May, Bell, Ranniker, Geoffrey, Buell, Nichols, Ablett, Good.
Face-off: First game at 6:30; second game at 8:30.

Opening their first strenuous week end in Eastern Amateur Hockey League competition, the Boston Olympics tonight play the first of three games between now and Sunday night when they face the River Vale Skeeters at Boston Garden.

This game, which will begin at 8:30 p. m., will be the feature attraction of a twin bill, which finds the Junior Olympics playing the preliminary contest against the Needham hockey team at 6:30 p. m. Doors will open at 6:15 p. m.

Still in search of their first victory, the Olympics are hopeful of taking the Skeeters into camp. River Vale at present is just above the Olympics in the league standing, and boasts victories over Baltimore and Atlantic City. This game will be the first meeting between Boston and the New Jersey sextet.

The contest should feature the two starting forward lines. The Guibord-Foster-Sullivan trio is the best of the Olympic waves, while reports from New Jersey indicate that the Mattson-McGregor-Grivel line is held in high esteem.

The only shift made by Coach Hago Harrington of the local sextet has concerned the defense pairings, which now find Ty Anderson teaming with Al Yourkewicz, and Bill Splaine working with Cliff Thompson. Thompson, incidentally, is the most pepalized player in the league to date.

Upsets May Occur Tomorrow In Outstanding N. E. Games

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Harvard-Yale game in New Haven takes priority this week end because of tradition, it is forced to divide attention as far as football is concerned with Boston College and Auburn, which meet tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park.

There is no doubt that the majority of sentiment attaches to this 59th Crimson-Blue meeting, and the 60,000 or so expected to crowd into the Yale Bowl may be treated to a better ball game than could have been expected earlier in the season.

Although the boys from Cambridge will enter the contest the favorite, there are those who advise the spectators not sell the Elis short. Being the favorite in this affair, as has been pointed out before, means practically nothing, as Harvard could tell you from last year's game when Yale rose up in its might in the Stadium to cram a 20-7 defeat down favored Harvard's jersey.

Ever since the Blue's unfortunate meeting with Penn, which saw the Quakers run roughshod to a 50-7 victory, the Elis have been steadily improving. True they lost to a Brown team which Harvard defeated, and went down to defeat before a Princeton eleven which Harvard tied, but here is one observer who believes Yale will come through again.

And while Harvard may be upset tomorrow, there is also a chance — but only a slender chance, mind you—that Boston College's nationally ranked team may taste its first defeat of the season. It is no secret that the Auburn Tigers have been pointing for this contest, even to saving one of their star players out of the Louisiana State game last week, and would consider their efforts hugely successful if they left Boston with their flags flying.

Of course it is too much to predict a defeat for the high-flying Eagles, for on their record they seem to be 10 or 12 points better than their southern opponents. But certain factors must be considered, such as the possibility of Gene Goodreault's being unable to play, and the threat of a letdown after the tremendously exciting game last Saturday with Georgetown.

In guarding against any letdown, Boston College is fortunate in having as its coach a master in the art of vocal persuasion. Frank Leahy, excellent pupil of the master of them all, Knute Rockne, can be trusted with doing all he can—and it should be enough—to pull his team back to the right mental attitude.

The B. C. co-captains for tomorrow's game will be the huge center, Chet Gladchuk, and his substitute, Walter Dubzinski. His teammates originally elected Joe Zabilski, guard, for the honor, but Joe declined the honor in favor of Walter because he had already been a leader in the Idaho and Boston University contests.

Besides the Harvard team, Boston University and Tufts of the local colleges will be closing out their seasons, the former taking on Western Maryland at Nickerson Field, Weston, and the latter playing its traditional rival Massachusetts State at the Oval in Medford. Both seem due to wind up their schedules with victories.

In addition to these four games, only four others will involve New England colleges this week end, as the football season comes to a close generally. After tomorrow's results are written into the record books, only three teams—Boston College, Holy Cross, and Brown—will remain in action. B. C. and Holy Cross play their final game against each other the following Saturday, while Brown closes shop on Thanksgiving Day against Columbia in Providence.

The other four contests tomorrow find Brown entertaining Dartmouth, and while earlier in the season it was thought that the Bruin might overcome the Indians, now the Indians have become the favorite. Dartmouth's delayed victory over Cornell last Saturday becomes the margin. Holy Cross welcomes Manhattan to Worcester, and the Purple Crusaders may be expected to ride against the Jaspers, chiefly because of their 6-6 tie with Temple last week. American International and St. Anselm's come to the end of the road at Manchester, as do Providence College and Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

A list of games involving New England teams this week end follows:

Saturday, Nov. 23

Auburn at Boston College.
Harvard at Yale.
Massachusetts State at Tufts.
Western Maryland at Boston University.
Dartmouth at Brown.
Providence College at Catholic University.
Manhattan at Holy Cross.
American International at St. Anselm's.

Statesmen Here To Face Jumbos In Final Start

Probable Line-Ups

Tufts		Mass. State
Hanabury, le	(160)	(165), re, Kimball
Mernick, lt	(172)	(197), rt, Mann
Lowell, lg	(180)	(166), rg, Cain
Richardson, c	(172)	(183), c, Brady
Loretti, rg	(174)	(172), lg, McDonough
Bournazos, rt	(188)	(174), lt, Larkin
Hosmer, re	(163)	(174), le, Coffin
Rutter, qb	(171)	(152), qb, Ryan
Harrison, lhb	(180)	(172), rhb, Evans
West, rhb	(160)	(180), lhb, Santin
Patterson, fb	(174)	(211), fb, Freitas

Referee—E. J. Shaughnessy, (Boston University); Umpire — W. J. Pendergast, (Colby); Head Linesman—W. J. McConnell, (Boston); Field Judge—T. J. Murphy, (Boston College).
Time of game: 2 p. m.
Place: Tufts Oval, Medford.

Coach Lew Manly's varsity eleven will be favored to take its fourth victory of the season tomorrow when it faces Massachusetts State at the Oval in Medford, thus gaining an even split in their eight games this fall.

The Jumbos have far the better record this year than the Statesmen, and have won three out of seven games so far as compared to one out of eight for the boys from up-State. Tufts counts Bowdoin, Middlebury, and Northeastern as its victims, while the Statesmen have defeated only Worcester Tech.

As far as weight is concerned, the two teams will be about even, although both Mann at right tackle and Freitas at fullback for Massachusetts State are heavier than any player on the Jumbo squad. Mann tips the scales at 197, while Freitas goes up to 211.

This game will mark the close of the schedule for both elevens, and each is naturally anxious to win. For both this will be the climactic game, and a victory will go far toward putting the seal of success on the fall's efforts.

Six seniors are scheduled to be in the starting lineup for the Jumbos, Mark Hanabury and Hump Hosmer at end, George Bournazos at tackle, Burch Lorett at guard, and Capt. Jack West and Bob Patterson in the backfield. The other starters include George Mernick at tackle, Buzz Rowell at guard, Elwood Richardson at center, and Art Harrison and Bob Rutter in the backfield.

Amherst Eleven Elects

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Fullback Thomas E. Mulroy, of Marblehead, was elected captain of the 1941 Amherst football team at a meeting of varsity lettermen. At the same time it was announced that Theodore W. Lacey, of Arlington, had been named football manager.

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	3	0	0	9	5	6
Baltimore	2	2	1	15	13	5
New York	2	3	1	26	22	4
Atlantic City	2	2	0	22	21	4
River Vale	2	2	0	13	20	4
Boston	0	2	1	5	8	1

Result Nov. 21
Baltimore 5, New York 3.
Games Today
Rivervale at Boston; Washington at Atlantic City.

Auburn Will Test Locals At Fenway

Probable Line-Ups

Boston College		Auburn
Woronicz, le	(200) ..... (190)	re, Cremer
Manzo, lt	(215) ..... (198)	rt, Eddins
J. Zabilski, lg	(190) ..... (182)	rg, Ardillo
Gladchuk, c	(235) ..... (185)	c, Williams
Kerr, rg	(191) ..... (190)	lg, Mills
Yauchoes, rt	(230) ..... (190)	lt, McClurkin
Ed Zabilski, re	(184) ..... (180)	le, Lenoir
Toczylowski, qb	(180) (188)	qb, Cheatham
O'Rourke, lhb	(158) .. (172)	rhb, Wendling
Maznicki, rhb	(168) ..... (190)	lhb, McGowen
Holovak, fb	(195) ..... (195)	fb, Deal

Referee—A. E. Bell, (Vanderbilt); Umpire—R. E. Kinney, (Trinity); Field Judge—C. M. Waters, (Williams); Head Linesman—O. W. Severance, (Oberlin).
Time of Game: 2 p. m.
Place—Fenway Park, Boston.

The Bowl-bound Boston College Eagles of Newton have their second severe test in as many weeks when they take on the Auburn Tigers of Alabama at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon.

Boston College will enter the game the favorite, but there are those who point out that the Tigers have an excellent opportunity of bringing the Eagles' eight-game winning streak to an end and dooming their aspirations for a post-season contest. Such conclusions, however, are tended to be regarded as far-fetched and on the order of an improbable possibility.

Praise From McKeever

Curiously enough, the ones who have been shouting Auburn's praises the loudest are the Boston College coaches, themselves. Scout Ed McKeever, who doubles in brass as backfield coach, came back from the Auburn-L. S. U. contest last week declaring that the Tigers would be the hardest hitting team from tackle to tackle that the Eagles will have faced all season. Coach Leahy, as usual, has put on his long face.

At this writing it is hard to believe that any team could upset the Eagles. Their exhibition against Georgetown last Saturday, while not perfection of course, was of such a high standard that it would seem impossible for them to be defeated this season. Yet there is always the possibility that that game may have taken so much out of them that the after-effects may be felt tomorrow.

One of the big question marks as far as Boston College is concerned is whether Gene Goodreault will be able to start. Injured early in the contest with the Hoyas, Gene himself expected to be able to face the Tigers, but there is now the possibility that he may not get into the game at all. There is no doubt that he will be missed.

No Other Absentees

Other than Goodreault, however, there is no absentee on the Boston College list, and Coach Leahy plans to start his powder-laden first team, including his three All-America hopefuls—George Kerr at guard, and Henry Toczylowski and Charlie O'Rourke in the backfield. The rest of the line includes Henry Woronicz and probably Ed Zabilski at end, John Yauchoes and Joe Manzo at tackle, Joe Zabilski at the other guard post, and the improved Chester Gladchuk (who stands six feet five inches and weighs 235 pounds, yet lives on Tom Thumb Street in Bridgeport, Conn.) at center. The other backs will be Frank Maznicki and Mighty Mike Holovak.

Major interest in the game will center in the battle between the two backfield stars, O'Rourke for B. C., and Capt. Dick McGowen for Auburn. The latter is the finest kicker to show in these parts in recent years, and last year, compiled the best average for punting in the country. Last year he was named All-Southern.

Terriers Close Grid Season At Nickerson Field

Probable Line-Ups

Boston University		Western Maryland
Barry, le	(176) ..... (178),	re, Gasgesky
Valas, lt	(194) ..... (186),	rt, Holljes
Brown, lg	(184) ..... (179),	rg, Pirie
Michaels, c	(186) ..... (178),	C, Phillips
Borghesani, rg	(168) ..... (195),	lg, Cohen
Radulski, rt	(178) ..... (184),	lt, Thomas
McDonald, re	(180) ..... (190),	le, Impeciato
Connearney, qb	(170) ..... (170),	qb, Biasi
Cassidy, lhb	(160) ..... (178),	rhb, McPike
Burnell, rhb	(158) ..... (193),	lhb, Kaplan
Salvati, fb	(190) ..... (170),	fb, Knepp

Referee—J. L. Duffy (Boston College); Umpire—R. E. Kennedy (Spring Hill College); Head Linesman—H. A. Harvey (Princeton); Field Judge—A. K. Marsters (Dartmouth).
Time of game: 2 p. m.
Place: Nickerson Field, Weston.

With Western Maryland College as its opponent, Boston University will bring its 1940 football schedule to a close tomorrow afternoon at Nickerson Field, Weston. This game will mark the end of a two-year home-and-home agreement with Western Maryland.

Although the general opinion seems to be that the B. U. Terriers should wind up their year with an easy victory, Coach Pat Hanley refuses to be optimistic, feeling that the letdown after the Boston College game of two weeks ago can be most dangerous.

Game Last Year

Coach Hanley only has to remember last year's game in Baltimore, when the Terriers won the contest by the margin of an intercepted pass, to feel pessimistic. Charlie Cremens, one of the Terrier seniors who may not see service in this his final game due to injury, caught a Green Terror aerial and rushed 55 yards for the only score of the ball game.

Boston University's record this fall is more impressive than that of its rival. The Terriers have defeated Norwich, Upsala, Cincinnati, and Springfield, while losing to Manhattan, Western Reserve, and Boston College. Western Maryland has beaten only Mt. St. Mary's and Washington College, while losing to Lafayette, Dickinson, and Maryland. Their chief claim to fame this season is their scoreless tie with a strong Bucknell eleven.

Senior Starters

Because this is the final game of the season, Hanley plans to start no less than seven seniors—four in the line and three in the backfield. In all there will be 13 Terriers in uniform for the last time.

Seniors in the line include Capt Jim McDonald and Bill Barry at end, together with Bob Brown and Lindo Borghesani at guard, while those in the backfield include Johnny Connearney at quarterback, Aidan Burnell at right half, and Ralph Salvati at fullback. An eighth senior is George Patano, who alternates at the starting quarterback spot with Connearney, and the two will divide the duties tomorrow.

The rest of the B. U. line-up finds Ray Valas and George Radulski at tackle, Sid Michaels at center, and Jim Cassidy in the backfield.

Army Legend

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 22 (AP) — As though the assignment wasn't tough enough already, Army's chances against Navy in their annual game at Philadelphia a week from Saturday suffered the additional impediment of a 7-0 victory by the Engineers over the Goats in their intramural game yesterday.

According to legend, this indicates a Navy triumph in the grand finale.

The Engineers and Goats are teams selected from the second (junior) class at the Military Academy, the Goats being Cadets in the lowest 35 academically.

Phillies Sell Smoll

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Phillies announce the outright sale of Pitcher Clyde Smoll, a left-hander, and Catcher Joe Kracher to Baltimore of the International League. The price was not disclosed.

Smoll, from Quakertown, Pa., won only two games and lost eight last season. He was used principally in relief jobs. Kracher is from Palmyra, N. J.

Terrier Ice Dates

Boston University's varsity hockey team will play a 14-game schedule, according to an announcement from Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics.

Open Champions Exempted From Qualifying Test

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The United States Golf Association announced yesterday what should be a popular change in the program of its national open championship. Beginning with next year's tournament at The Colonial Club, Fort Worth, Texas, June 5-7, former champions will be exempt from sectional qualifying rounds and will be automatically eligible for the championship proper upon filing their entries.

Previously exemptions had taken place in only the 30 low scorers and ties in the previous year's championship and the home club pro. Starting in 1942, in order to leave a sufficient number of places for the sectional qualifiers, this group will be cut to the 25 low scorers and ties.

At the same time the U. S. G. A. announced the 1941 national amateur championship, to be held at the Omaha (Neb.) Field Club, will be played Aug. 25-30. Entries will close Aug. 1, and sectional qualifying rounds will be played Aug. 14. Entries for the open will close May 13, with the sectional eliminations May 26.

Bobby Jones Approves

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22 (AP)—Bobby Jones, former golfing champion, praised the United States Golf Association's action in exempting former champions from sectional qualifying rounds.

He said it would not affect him at all, setting to rest any guesses that he might return to competition.

"The U. S. G. A. deserves congratulations for the very nice gesture and I think it will add a lot to the tournament," Jones said. "Fans like to see the former champion play, even if they don't break 80. The move should prove a fine thing for the game."

Sports Around the Hub

Track Campaign En Route

One hears definite hints that the indoor track and field campaign is around the next block. Veterans of Foreign Wars spokesmen announce that their third annual carnival is booked for the Boston Garden the night of Jan. 11. The card, as usual, will include six special races—the 45-yard high hurdles, the 50-yard dash, the 600, half mile, mile, and two mile.

At the same time, the Massachusetts High School Association makes known that its annual meet will be held the afternoon of Feb 8, just prior to the B. A. A. Games. In the past, the schoolboys raced on the day of the Quadrangular Meet. The Unicorn carnival will also feature the usual special events and races.

Out of the Middle West comes a story of Greg Rice's record-breaking victory in the sixth annual Central A. A. U. Thanksgiving Day cross-country run at Chicago's Jackson Park. He toured the three-mile course in 15m. 3s., indicating that he will be ready to attack indoor standards when the hour arrives. The former Notre Dame star now wears the colors of the South Bend A. A.

Special trains began moving today between Boston and New Haven, the site of the historic and colorful Harvard-Yale football classic. Trains rolled out of the South Station every hour from noon until six this evening. Another will leave shortly after midnight and reach New Haven early tomorrow morning, although sleeping cars may be occupied until 8:30.

The to-New Haven schedule runs as follows tomorrow morning: First train at 8:00; a special all-coach train at 8:20; two all-Pullman specials at 8:50 and 8:55. Regular trains leave at 9:00 and 10:00. There will be dining cars on all except the 8:20 train.

Briefs . . . Now that the Bruins have cracked the victory ice by edging the Black Hawks, local fans can expect high grade hockey from now on . . . The B's shoulder too much power to linger long in the lower bracket of the N. H. L. standing . . . Brighton high's undefeated football team will be honored next Wednesday evening in the Egyptian Theater . . . Moving pictures of their own games, and also leading college contests, will be shown . . . Boston College boosters have started beating an "Eagles to Rose Bowl" drum . . . Watertown high will stage a father and son night next Wednesday, prior to the annual Thanksgiving Day game . . . In local high school games yesterday, English took Commerce, 14-0, and Hyde Park defeated Jamaica Plain 12-0.

Northwestern and Notre Dame Meet in a Football Game With Nothing at Stake

Sellout Crowd Expected To Descend on Evanston

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—Northwestern and Notre Dame play one of the most interesting games of the season tomorrow, yet to neither team does it mean a thing but just another game. Notre Dame had her season spoiled by that upstart from Iowa when the tall corn boys waited until the last 10 minutes and then scored, to give the Notre Dame team its first defeat of the season. On the same day the Wildcats were defeated by the Michigan team to make it two defeats for Northwestern and eliminate any chance of them sharing in the Big Nine championship.

In the face of this a sellout crowd will descend on Evanston next Saturday to see these two teams play and few will attempt to predict what the final score will be. What started out to be one of Notre Dame's great teams reached its peak too quickly, and has faltered badly in the last several games. With such outstanding players as Piepul, Saggau, and Juzwik in the backfield, there can be but one answer to the failure, and that must be that the Notre Dame line does not measure up to what is required by the Rockne system.

At Northwestern the answer is entirely different. They have a very fine line and a backfield that fairly glitters with stars, but there are so few linemen to spell the first string men during a hard struggle. No one can say that the schedule the Wildcats have played this year has been anything but tough, and yet the first string linemen have had to stick in there when they should have been resting, and as a consequence they lost by one point to Minnesota and by one touchdown and a conversion to Michigan.

So this Saturday, with nothing at stake, both teams will play with great abandon, and it should be a truly great game, and we'll string along with Northwestern.

* * *

Every Saturday during the football season the headlines have carried stories how Minnesota has won its game because one backfield man got away for a long run. First it was George Franck, then it was the sophomore Smith, and back again came Mr. Franck. Last Saturday when the boys had a conference championship staring them in the face they really "went to town." Franck, Smith, and a sophomore fullback named Bill Daley collaborated to defeat Purdue by a score of 33 to 6. To top it all, however, was the interception of a Purdue forward pass by Minnesota's 240-pound sophomore tackle, Jim Lushine, who ran the ball back for the last touchdown. When that game was over the Golden Gophers had tucked away another Big Nine championship. No one expected such a result at the beginning of the season. If you have noticed the number of sophomores who really came through for Minnesota this year, then you will not fail to put them out in the front of your predictions for next year. Looks like another Gopher swing is on.

* * *

At least two of the games this week end are sellouts and Northwestern reports they have had the greatest sale of seats this season since predepression days. Last Saturday when the Chicago Bears played the Redskins at Washington in the professional league even an act of Congress couldn't get you a seat unless you had purchased way in advance. The league reports that the attendance for all games is up over the thousand persons per game. All of this can lead to but one conclusion and that is that football is far from passing into decadence as has now been regularly predicted by some of the magazine writers. Never has there been a healthier condition in the game from the sandlot games straight through to the college and pro games.

* * *

Now that the season is about to close those who are called upon to pick the members for the All-Big Nine and All-Midwest teams are finding it increasingly difficult to decide who shall have the honor. Without attempting to pick a line which is easier than the backfield, we urge you to consider who should be named for that all important spot of left halfback. There are Tom Harmon, Hahnenstein, DeCorrevont, Franck, Smith, and Strasbaugh all in the Big Nine. Of course you would have to pick Harmon but look at those boys who would be left out. At quarterback you would have the choice between Forrest Evashevski of Michigan and Don Scott of Ohio while at fullback the choice is between George Paskvan, Westfall and Bill Green with the great captain of Ohio, Jim Langhurst, receiving very serious consideration. The right half position is no easier to pick but for another reason. There are no really fine blockers among the conference teams and as a consequence several of the boys may be picked from and still leave an argument about the ones left off the team. In which case you would put George Franck of Minnesota a right half as Coach Bierman has done and chose Harmon, Evashevski and Paskvan.

Cornell Still Clinging To Nation-Wide Ranking

SEATTLE, Nov. 22 (AP)—Cornell, despite its "fifth down" loss which tumbled it from the ranks of the undefeated, still clings to its No. 1 position as the nation's outstanding total offensive and passing football team.

Figures released by the American Football Statistical Bureau today showed that Cornell retained its leadership in the total offensive classification for the seventh-consecutive week and its passing leadership for the sixth-straight week.

Navy, meanwhile, advanced from second to first as the country's best defender against both aerial and ground attacks while Alabama, first last week, tumbled to fifth.

Otherwise, six out of seven department leaders kept to the top.

The Leopards of Lafayette led the nation for the sixth-straight week as the best rushing offensive unit while Homer Norton's strong and sturdy Texas A. & M. Aggies captured defensive honors against rushing for the fourth-straight week.

Utah State, for the fourth-straight week, led the nation's pass defenders, while Texas Mines, although idle last week, led all teams in punting for the same length of time.

The figures:

Total offense (gains rushing and passing)—Cornell, 372.1 yards average per game; Texas Tech, 355.8; Lafayette, 336.6; Boston College, 333.9; Arizona, 332.9; Mississippi, 327.2; Detroit, 325; Navy, 324.9; Tennessee, 322.6; Penn State, 320.4.

Rushing offense—Lafayette, 304.9 yards average per game; Texas Tech, 282.5; Tennessee, 254; Detroit, 242.3; Penn State, 238.6.

Forward-passing offense—Cornell, 191.6 yards per game; Georgia, 150.3; Texas Mines, 145.9; Marquette, 137; Manhattan, 132.9.

Total defense—Navy, 92.6 yards per game yielded to passes and rushes; Boston College, 110; Santa Clara, 116.7; Penn State, 122; Alabama first last week, 126.6; Tennessee, 127.9; San Jose State, 128.1 in 10 games; Duquesne, 133.2; Texas A. & M., 140.3, Vanderbilt, 141.7.

Rushing defense—Texas A. & M. 38.5 yards per game yielded to enemy ground attacks; Arizona, 42.8; Navy, 49.9; Boston College, 50.3; Santa Clara, 54.3.

Pass defense—Utah State, 27.5 yards per game yielded through the air; Harvard, 36.1; Fordham, 38.2; Navy, 42.8; Wake Forest, 45.0; Montana, 45.1.

Punting—Texas Mines, idle last week, 42.94; Auburn, 42.44; Oklahoma, 42.33; Stanford, 41.25; Richmond, 40.61.

Field Hockey Play

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Nov. 22 (AP)—The United States touring hockey team downed a Pacific Coast eleven, 7 to 1, here yesterday in the National Field Hockey Association's tournament for the selection of two all-star teams.

Other victors in the opening day's six games were Northeast Firsts, who trimmed Great Lake Firsts, 5 to 0; Middle Atlantic Firsts, who outplayed Midwest Firsts, 7 to 2; Middle Atlantic Reserves, winners over Southeast Firsts, 4-2; Northeast Reserves, who downed Midwest Reserves, 2-1, and Southeast Reserves, victors over Etcetera by the same count.

Eastern Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 21

Baltimore Orioles 3, New York Rovers 2.

Sports Siftings

The Riviera Country Club will stage the Los Angeles open golf tournament Jan. 3-6. It will be the sixteenth annual one and the prize money will be twice as much as last year . . . After 18 years of competition the First Division Polo Association (New York) disbanded this year.

* * *

Dick Good, Illinois, is said to be the most promising sophomore back in the Big Ten Conference . . . Capt. Dick Richards of the Northwestern eleven maintains a scholastic average of A minus. He is to study law after graduating . . . George Benson, Northwestern fullback, won varsity letters in football, basketball and baseball last year . . . The Wisconsin varsity football squad has a singing trio. It is known as the "Singing Fireman Trio" and is composed of John Tennant, Mark Hoskins and Fred Gage.

* * *

Nebraska has won its last seven football games against Iowa and three of them were by margins of one point . . . Iowa State has defeated Drake in 25 of their football contests . . . Dave Little, captain of the Princeton varsity cross-country team, is the son of the Master of Harvard's Adams House . . . Arthur Lyman, of the Harvard varsity football team, is the son of a former Harvard track star.

* * *

The Illinois band that played at the Ohio State game was made up of 350 pieces . . . Coach Vee Green of the Drake eleven played center for Illinois in 1922, 23 and 24 . . . Jim Thorpe, the former great Carlisle Indian School athlete, is now touring the country as a travelling lecturer.

* * *

Next year will be Bucky Harris' 18th season as an American League manager. Connie Mack is the only one of the A. L. managers with a longer record . . . John Berardino, St. Louis Brown's infielder, is a member of the Community Players' cast this winter . . . Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings has presented the First Batallion of the Kent Regiment of Canada with complete equipment for a hockey team . . . Lambert Myer, Detroit Tigers' utility infielder, is a nephew of Coach Meyer of the Texas Christian football team. He was one of the best ends T. C. U. ever had.

Golden Gopher —By Pap'

George FRANCK
—THE MINNESOTA SPEED-BOY IS PACING THE GOPHERS TOWARD AN UNDEFEATED SEASON
ONE SIDE !!
IT IS QUITE EVIDENT THAT MINNESOTA HAS COME UP WITH ANOTHER OLD FASHIONED TEAM WITH PLENTY OF POWER —IN DOWNING OHIO STATE THE GOPHERS DID NOT TOSS A FORWARD PASS
HE STARTED THE GOPHERS OFF ON THE RIGHT FOOT BY HELPING TO BEAT WASHINGTON WITH A 98-YARD TOUCHDOWN RUN
PAP
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In the pre-season prospects, Minnesota was not rated too highly as a contender for Western conference honors. Even Coach Bernie Bierman was not very optimistic about the Gophers' chances of returning to the head of the parade.

The veteran coach did, however, point out that the team might develop into a real power as the season wore on. Particularly, if it were fortunate enough to get by the Washington Huskies without disaster.

Subsequent developments have borne out Bierman's forecast. The Gophers have improved with each game until today they have won the Western conference title. They were not very impressive in winning over the Huskies and looked only slightly better beating Nebraska. They appeared to be reaching their full development against Ohio State and Michigan.

Minnesota had a flock of shifty, fast backs, two of whom must be rated on a par with the best in collegiate ranks—George Franck and Bruce Smith. Franck has given the team the lift it needed to make it a contender. It was his thrilling 98-yard dash to a touchdown that enabled the Gophers to down the Huskies. He has been impressive in every victory the Gophers have scored this season. His terrific speed gives him an edge on the defense as well as on the offense. He saved the Buckeye game for the Gophers when he bumped Ohio State's Don Scott out of bounds on the one-yard line to halt the Buckeyes' late drive toward a tie or better. He is a capable passer and a constant threat although Minnesota prefers to win by means of an adequate ground attack if possible.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 21

East

Fordham 27, Arkansas 7.
West Liberty 44, Holbrook 2.
Marshall 67, West Virginia Wesleyan 0.
Milligan (Tenn.) 42, Bluefield (W. Va.) 21.
Maryland 14, Rutgers 7.
Mt. St. Mary's 25, Washington College 0.
Delaware 16, Lebanon Valley 0.
Davis and Elkins 13, Salem 0.

South

William and Mary 16, Richmond 0.
Virginia Military 14, Virginia Tech 0.
Alabama State Tchrs. 31, Tuskegee Inst. 12.
Oglethorpe 28, Erskine 0.
Newberry 46, Wofford 6.
King College 27, Cumberland 7.
Transylvania 7, Georgetown (Ky.) College 6.
Florida A. & M. 14, Xavier (La) 12.
Morgan 12, Virginia State 0.
Fort Valley 30, Morristown 0.
Edward Waters 26, Alabama A. & M. 14.
Howard 52, Spring Hill 7.
Morris Brown 20, Clark 7.
Virginia Union 7, Hampton Institute 6.

Midwest

Xavier (Ohio) 6, Ohio University 0.
Cape Giradeau (Mo.) Tchrs 6, Southern Ill. Tchrs. 0.
Dayton 27, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Central (Mo.) 13, William Jewell 13.
Akron 47, John Carroll 0.
Cincinnati University 44, Miami (Ohio), 0.
Springfield (Mo.) Tchrs. 34, Arkansas A. & M. 0.
Western Reserve 15, Case 14.
Hastings 13, Nebraska Wesleyan 0.
James Millikin 6, Bradley 0.
Northern Ill. Tchrs. 32, Western Ill. Tchrs. 12.
Texas Tech 7, St. Louis 6.
Missouri 45, Kansas 20.
Wittenberg 35, Heidelberg 13.
Wayne 19, Bowling Green 0.
Warrensburg (Mo.) Tchrs. 19, Missouri Valley 12.
Kemper 14, Wentworth 0.
Peru (Neb.) Tchrs. 26 Chadron (Neb.) Tchrs. 0.

Southwest

Arkansas State Tchrs. 25, Arkansas Tech 0.
Sam Houston 27, Stephen F. Austin 7.
Austin 7, Southwestern (Texas) 6.

Rocky Mountains

Colorado 3, Denver 3.
Utah 13, Idaho 6.
Utah State 16, Wyoming 0.

Far West

San Jose (Calif.) State 40, South Dakota 7.
College of Pacific 24, Nevada 6.
Willamette 19, Whitman 0.
Fresno (Calif.) State 28, Colorado Mines 0.
San Diego Marines 27, Whittier 0.
Central Washington College 32, St. Martin's 0.

Dixon High Champ

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 22 (AP)—Nott Terrace High of Schenectady, N. Y., and Seton Hall of South Orange were the respective holders today of the public schools and preparatory school team titles of the annual national interscholastic cross-country run.

Frank Dixon of James Monroe High School, New York City, who was clocked in 12m. 48.2s., won the 2½-mile jaunt which was run yesterday over the Warinanco Park course.

Approximately 300 runners from 30 schools participated in the event.

American Pro League

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 21

Milwaukee 30, Buffalo Indians 13.
New York 17, Columbus Bulls 17.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Baseball Can Lend a Hand

What part will baseball play in the momentous task of training the new Army of the United States?

Various figureheads in the big leagues have recently come forward and pledged the individual co-operation of each and every young man connected with the national pastime, which, of course, is not news. The ball player, as well as the tailor or rubbish collector, will go when he is called whether he likes it or not.

However, this is a job for everybody and there must be much more for baseball to offer—equipment, for example. Before long, approximately 1,000,000 men will be scattered throughout the country in the regular Army and National Guard. These men will have time to play. When climatic conditions are favorable, they will play baseball. Already there are plans to organize teams and leagues in corps, camps and divisions.

Sports Play Part

Military officials are well aware of the part sports play in the building of a crack defense unit. This is proven by the appropriation by Congress of $2,800,000 "for the welfare of enlisted men." Not all of this fund will be used for athletics, but most of it will. This sounds like a lot of money, and it is, yet it must cover unlimited territory. So there is no doubt that the big leagues could lend a welcome hand by contributing baseballs, bats, gloves, uniforms and other paraphernalia, even though they are second hand.

The majors are also in a position to entertain the boys who are learning to play war games. National and American League clubs can throw open their gates to all men in uniform. Any number of free exhibitions can be scheduled at Army, Navy and Marine camps located away from cities housing major teams. The big fellows think nothing of touring tank towns in the spring. There can be no excuse for them not making the rounds of military camps during the summer. When the regular schedules are made up, more open dates than usual would take care of these camp games.

Game at Tampa

Baseball took an active part in the Finnish Relief Fund campaign last spring, by playing an all-star game at Tampa. It was a success, financially and otherwise. Perhaps the majors could continue the event next spring and toss the proceeds into the Army's athletic fund. Along side of the original sum created by Congress, this money would probably seem like chicken feed. But, as one who keeps a budget knows, every little bit helps.

* * *

Recent developments emphasize the fact that not all big leaguers come from small towns. Both Hank Greenberg and Frank McCormick, who won "most valuable player" distinction, hail from New York City. So did Lou Gehrig. Joe Cronin and the Di Maggios come from San Francisco. Bucky Walters sprung up from Philadelphia. Notable opposites are Bob Feller, the Van Meter, Iowa, farm boy and Johnny Mize, the Demorest, Ga., slugger, who were runners-up to Greenberg and McCormick in the valuable player poll.

Virginia Tech Dates

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP)—The University of Kentucky, Davidson College and North Carolina State are new opponents on the Virginia Tech football schedule for 1941, released by W. L. Younger, director of athletics.

These three teams replace Marshall College, Furman University and Centre College.

The schedule:

Sept. 20—Catawba, at Blacksburg; 27—Kentucky, at Lexington, Ky.; Oct. 4—Georgetown, at Blacksburg; 11—William and Mary, at Richmond; 18—Davidson, at Davidson, N. C.; 25—Washington and Lee, at Lynchburg, Va.; Nov. 1—Virginia at Norfolk, Va.; 8—North Carolina State, at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 15—Richmond at Blacksburg; Thanksgiving—V. M. I. at Roanoke, Va.

Farm Club

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies announced they have virtually completed a working agreement for 1941 with Allentown of the Interstate League.

Allentown is the second minor league club with which the Phils have entered into a working agreement. The other is Martinsville, Va., of the Bi-State League.

Ogden Miller Speaks

NEW YORK (AP)—Ogden D. Miller, chairman of the Yale Athletic Council, will be the principal speaker at the 20th annual Yale Barn Party at Montclair, N. J., Dec. 7, it is announced. Miller, who told football writers early in the season that Yale never would go out of its way to attract football players to New Haven, is expected to outline the Eli gridiron policy for the benefit of a large group of alumni.

Rutgers 150's Win

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22 (AP)—Rutgers brought its 150-pound football season to a close yesterday with a 25-6 victory over Princeton on University Field.

The victory, Rutgers' first over Princton since 1936, gave the Scarlet fourth place in the Eastern Lightweight League.

Mass. Guard Triumphs

PALACIOS, Texas (AP) — The 211th Coast Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, defeated the 203rd Coast Artillery, Missouri National Guard, 7 to 6, in a Thanksgiving football game here.

Wesleyan Captain

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Wesleyan's "Little Three" championship cross-country team has elected John R. Holmes of Fayetteville, N. Y., as its 1941 captain.

Maple Leafs Far in Lead Of Standing

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Toronto	5	1	0	20	10	10
Detroit	3	1	3	17	15	9
Chicago	2	2	2	15	15	6
Rangers	2	0	2	12	8	6
Boston	1	2	2	13	15	4
Americans	1	4	1	8	13	3
Canadiens	0	4	2	11	20	2

Results Nov. 21

Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Toronto 2, Americans 1, overtime.
Detroit 2, Montreal 1.

By the Associated Press

Unless somebody jams on the brakes of the Toronto Maple Leafs pretty quickly the rest of the National Hockey League is liable to get lapped.

The Leafs were fast starters last year and there was a tendency to overlook their quick pickup this season after they were beaten by the New York Rangers in the opening game.

But now Toronto has rolled up five consecutive victories, beating the New York Americans 2-1 in overtime last night, and the spurt no longer can be taken lightly.

Game Stand

The Americans made a game stand. It might even be called an herioc one, since their goalis was a 20-year-old kid, Charlie Raynor, who never had played in the big league before and last season was only a hopeful Canadian boy playing in the junior amateur leagues.

The only team that has shown any resistance to the sweep of the Leafs has been Detroit, who whipped the hapless Montreal Canadiens 2-1 last night. The Red Wings have been beaten only once, by Toronto, and in six other games have won three and tied three. As a result they are in second place just a step behind Toronto.

Bruins Win Game

The only Montreal goal was notched by Tony Demers late in the first chapter.

The Boston Bruins finally managed to look something like last year's league champions and shut out the Chicago Black Hawks 2-0 for their first victory of the year.

Frank Brimsek, Boston's standout goalie, got in front of everything that came his way, and Herbie Cain finally gave him a lead midway through the second period by scoring on a short backhanded shot. Mel Hill made a quick dash in the final minutes of the third period to tally the other goal.

Utah Wins Rocky Mountain Big Seven Football Title

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Football made a fleeting curtsy today to those sections of the country celebrating Thanksgiving and settled one major conference championship.

Utah gained the title in the Rocky Mountain Big Seven when Colorado and Denver, each of which had a chance to tie the Utes, played a 3-3 deadlock and eliminated each other.

By way of keeping their minds off what was going on in the game at Denver, the Utes downed Idaho 13-6 in a non-Conference engagement. Utah State whipped Wyoming 16-0 in another Big Seven feud.

None of the nation's gridiron giants was in action, but the holiday menu contained its share of delicacies, nevertheless.

In the East once-beaten Fordham frolicked over Arkansas 27-7 with three of the Rams' four touchdowns resulting from passes. Maryland, which had won only one game all season and scored but two touchdowns, upset a highly reputed Rutgers eleven 14-7. The Scarlet had been beaten only by Princeton and Lafayette, but was smothered by the Terrapins until the last 10 seconds.

Jackie Hunt, the highest-scoring gridder in the country, boosted his season's total to 162 points by tallying four touchdowns as Marshall overwhelmed West Virginia Wesleyan 67-0.

William and Mary knocked the University of Richmond Spiders out of a chance at the Southern Conference championship and earned the mythical Virginia State crown with a 16-0 victory while Virginia Military shut out Virginia Tech 14-0 in their annual clash.

Paul Christman pitched himself to undying glory in Missouri by leading the Tigers to a 45-20 triumph over Kansas in a sizzling Big Six struggle that highlighted the program in the Midwest. Playing his last college football game, Christman passed for one touchdown, ran for two, and set up all but one of the Tigers' others. Kansas had solace by scoring touchdowns for the first time in more than a year against a Conference foe.

Undefeated but once-tied Texas Tech had a narow escape, but edged past St. Louis University 7-6 by parading 66 yards in the first four minutes of the game for a touchdown and Roger Smith's successful placekick for the extra point.

Ohio had the busiest football day, with Xavier bumping over Ohio University 6-0, Dayton walloping Ohio Wesleyan 27-0, Western Reserve squeezing out Case 15-14, Cincinnati crushing Miami (Ohio) University 44-0 and Akron battering John Carroll 47-0.

In the Southwest, Arkansas State Teachers routed Arkansas Tech 25-0 and Austin stopped Southwestern 7-6.

The Pacific Coast sported the year's first bowl game with San Jose State of California stripping South Dakota 40-7 in the "Prune Bowl." It was San Jose's tenth-straight victory after losing its opening game. College of the Pacific turned back Nevada 24-6 and Fresno State chased Colorado Mines 28-0.

Six Early Foes On Iowa State Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Six basketball foes, three from within the state, will face Iowa State College before the Cyclones turn to Big Six Conference competition this season.

Pre-conference battles will bring Cornell and Coe Colleges to the Cyclone court, while two games with Drake University are listed. The Bulldogs will play at Iowa State Tuesday night, Dec. 31.

Montana State University is another early foe, last in the preliminary home series. On the road, Cyclone cagers will meet the University of Minnesota, Bradley Institute of Technology, and Drake. The return Bulldog scrap is listed for Saturday, Jan 4.

Fred Gordon of Decorah, senior guard, may provide the defense man sought by Coach Louis Menze in early-season drills. Co-Captains Gordon Nicholas of Lawton and Al Budolfson of Rolfe, senior center and junior forward, have returned this season.

Robert Harris of Sheldon and Dale DeKoster of Spencer, forward and guard on the senior list, are other regulars on hand.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Nov. 21

By the Associated Press

National

Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Toronto 2, Americans 1 (overtime).
Detroit 2, Montreal 1.

American League

Springfield 4, Indianapolis 1.

American Association

Kansas City 6, Tulsa 2.

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The Home Forum

"Let's Go Along A Little Farther"

THE THEME-SONG of a roadside picnic is usually: "Let's Go Along a Little Farther."

A few weeks ago, the sun shone with so warm an invitation outside our breakfast windows that the picnic mood overcame me. Just a short picnic, I begged of the newspaper propped up across the table from me. A little ride into the country, no particular destination, a friend to keep us lively. One by one I let these suggestions take flight against the news of the world, and waited. Presently, from behind the paper, a voice said: "It doesn't take much to make you want a picnic. With the thermometer at 50!"

"We'd be back by half-past two, in time for whatever you have to do," I continued.

The paper came down a few inches and Optimus gave more of his attention to my plea. There were specifications and conditions to be complied with—no tomatoes with their skins on—his own particular sandwiches made without butter—this and that, so and so; but, in the end, we voted to go, as I knew we would.

About 11:30, with a basket of sandwiches and sundries, two thermos bottles, and Stasia, we set out. We were planning to be gone three hours.

* * *

It was my picnic, my companions insisted; therefore I should direct the course. We sped along for a few miles, well pleased with the brig t autumnal day, the road, and our mutual comradeship. It was easy to be out under that blue sky where great rolls of clouds floated like celestial whipped cream; and to catch from newly-cut fields the scent of rowen and clean autumn smells from roadside stands, where orange and yellow, deep purple, crimson, and ivory made patterns of Della Robbia splendor. There was a white village or two; and occasionally a house that, without being true to any architectural form, still showed such evidence of having been lovingly tended for generations that it pleased the eye and heart. All this made it seem good to have sight and smell and sensitivity, and to be out in that midday.

But, since it was midday, there was something else to be done besides going and looking. This was a picnic, the driver reminded me. Where, he asked, did we eat our lunch?

* * *

"We'd better stop at the next rubbish-pile," said Stasia, crisply. "Isn't that where one usually picnics?"

I was ready to agree that a successful picnic could be held even on a dump, but it was my business to find a stopping-place, not to reason. Well, then, here was a good spot—no, there was a house in plain sight. Or here—but, alas, other picnickers had too obviously been there before us.

Optimus insisted on having ample space to get the car off the road; Stasia was averse to lunching on a bed of thistles. "Let's go along a little farther," she said comfortingly. "We'll find something better if we keep looking."

Every picnicker knows how it is. Each bend in the road will promise something better. Hope will beckon us on; but the fairest open spaces prove to be front dooryards, the most alluring side roads are plainly marked, too plainly for anyone but a picnicking zealot to overlook—"Private avenue."

So we kept going. The sun passed the meridian and our spirits with it; but we hummed: "Let's go along a little farther" and still enjoyed the scenery.

"Isn't it always this way?" I demanded. "Whenever we are looking for a place to eat or to sleep, we keep going along a little farther. There will be scores of places where we could stop, but not one of them is right. Or, if it is, no one speaks of it until we get by it, and then, of course, it's too late."

"The queer thing is, though, that when we do keep going along like that we always find something good. Something worth remembering," Optimus mused.

* * *

That was true. We had a little string of such pleasant surprises to tell over: the place where there was that Napoleonic bed; and the place where the brasses shone like those on an admiral's barge; and the place of raspberry pie. So we passed the time not uncomfortably, while we kept going along a little farther.

One of us remembered a golf course that might have open country near by, but we never found it. I thought I recalled a promising side road I had never explored, but it ended, also, in one of those ash-piles. Our picnic was all but wrecked when Stasia spied an antique shop and had to be resolutely restrained from stopping and looking over the glassware.

This sort of thing had to have an ending. Stasia and I saw a place where the stones had been removed from a wall so as to make an opening into a field. It was clean, it had both sun and shade, there were rocks to sit on, and no house in sight. Not in plain sight.

But Optimus happened to put on speed just then. "Oh, why didn't you stop?" we chorused. "Why didn't you speak sooner?" he made defense, and went right along.

After that, the road grew uninteresting. Since they had called it my picnic, I made a decision. "Turn around and go back to that opening in the field," I told them and they consented.

The place turned out to be perfect. Optimus had room to eat outside the wall, on ground presumably belonging to the highway, and thus was spared committing what to him is the unpardonable fault of trespassing. Stasia could sit on a rock in the shade, and I on the turf in the sun, each to her own satisfaction. There was only *one* paper cup left by our predecessors on the lot, and only a few thistles, and Optimus found room near by to park the car out of the way of any possible traffic. Though we shall probably never go there again, it is one of the places we shall remember.

* * *

There is something symbolic to me in this "going along a little farther." It must have been the motto of adventurers through all time. All those who sought the seemingly unattainable—Marco Polo, Columbus, Henry Hudson, Lewis and Clark, trekkers of the Oregon Trail, explorers of the Amazon, and plain English settlers hoeing their corn on a hillside of eastern Massachusetts and looking toward the higher, unknown, and fascinating hills twenty, thirty, fifty miles westward—all kept going along a little farther. Not quite content with what they found at one turn of the road, they pushed on in search of something that would measure up to the picture of perfection that they saw with the inner eye. The enchantment of distance and the refusal to be cheaply satisfied has kept mankind from stagnation and complacency.

At least, so we said as we idled over the last of our lunch, Optimus honorably on the highway side of the stone wall, Stasia on her rock, and I on good, sunbaked ground.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MELTING SNOW AT FONTAINEBLEAU": *A Painting by Paul Cézanne*

WHEN PAUL CÉZANNE visited Paris, he endeavored to get away as often as possible into the country where he could paint. The Forest of Fontainebleau was one of his favorite retreats. Here he has painted it in the winter, just when the snow was beginning to melt.

Painted at some time between 1879-1882, this landscape reveals the French master advancing beyond the practice of his early years. He had made the acquaintance of Camille Pissarro, who taught Cézanne to study nature closely, to paint what he saw, rather than what he dreamed. The Impressionist had introduced him to the magic of color; but he was not content merely to paint a multicolored surface with little, if any, regard for form, space, and concrete design. He was interested in structure; and the surface resemblance, caught in the tissue of multicolored strokes, was unsatisfactory. The more he observed images in nature, the more he realized that an underlying design of some basic geometrical character was inevitable. He emphasized that design through a judicious handling of pigment. His pictures became more real, more aware, through omission of details and through following a logical procedure in handling of color.

At first glance, this landscape—in the photographic reproduction—seems like many a picture painted by artists of our time. Few, however, have made every stroke of the brush speak so tellingly, vibrate so fully from the canvas as did Cézanne. The Frenchman acquired his method after untiring practice, after years of patient study; and, when he did finally paint with simplified breadth, it was a simplification that was based on intricacy. Our Cézanne imitators today lack the master's vigor, for they have not subjected themselves to that discipline in art which strengthens conviction and deepens understanding. Cézanne is easy to imitate in a superficial way; but art does not tolerate superficiality.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Love Overcomes Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CERTAIN wise, beautiful proverb (Proverbs 10:12) comes to us with deeper significance than ever today. Can we not see how surely "hatred stirreth up strifes: but love covereth all sins"? This message does not convey the impression that love hides and condones sins, however. To cover, in one sense, means "to remove from remembrance; to put away." Human love would often hide another's sin and avert its punishment, but the understanding and demonstration of divine Love put sin out of thought, blot out transgression, with the truth of the real man's spiritual perfection.

Christ Jesus called evil a liar, the originator of illusions. In his healing work, he separated the lie from the one whom evil claimed to use.

Christian Science explains the scientific method of the Master in denying evil's claims to power, identity, or reality. In the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." The Christian Scientist heals moral sickness as well as so-called physical infirmities. And moral healing is accompanied by a better sense of health, as primarily spiritual.

To let that Mind be in us "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5), should be the aim and practice of all followers of Truth. The correct view of man in God's likeness removes all evil, which is but a misrepresentation of man in Mind's likeness—upright, pure, free. Sick and sinful beliefs are "removed from remembrance" through spiritual understanding.

The scientific method of maintaining the "correct view of man" in the likeness of his Maker is based on Truth. It engenders confidence, clarity, poise, spiritual strength, and is a defense against the confusing suggestions and appeals of the human will. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 259), "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Christian Science shows the unreal nature of evil, and exposes the falsity of evil's claims to being active, potent, persuasive, and intelligent. It reveals the law and logic of spiritual perfection, which, when applied to these false arguments, demonstrates their impotency to affect and control the real self, created in God's likeness, the perfect reflection of the perfect Principle, Love. Is not this in complete accord with Christ Jesus' precepts and practice? "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," was his command (Matthew 5:48). His demonstrations proved for all time that evil, of whatever appearance, is mastered by spiritual understanding of the omnipotence of ever-present Love. He constantly made manifest divine reality to those who came to him for comfort and salvation. He showed them practically, realistically, that "love covereth all sins" and brings to light man's true existence, forever at one with God.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has summed up its mission in this appeal (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, p. 6): "Finally, brethren, let us continue to denounce evil as the illusive claim that God is not supreme, and continue to fight it until it disappears,—but not as one that beateth the mist, but lifteth his head above it and putteth his foot upon a lie."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Miłość pokonuje zło

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

PEWNE MĄDRE, piękne przysłowie (Przysłowia 10:12) przychodzi do nas dziś z głębszym niż kiedykolwiek przedtem znaczeniem. Czyż bowiem nie widzimy naocznie jak to prawdziwie „nienawiść wywołuje spory: lecz miłość pokrywa mnóstwo grzechów"? To nie znaczy, jednak, jakoby miłość miała ukrywać i darować grzechy. „Pokryć", bowiem, w jednym sensie, oznacza „usunąć z pamięci; oddalić." Ludzka miłość często chce ukryć grzech drugiego i odwrócić karę tegoż, lecz zrozumienie i zastosowanie Miłości boskiej usuwają grzech z myśli, wymazują przekroczenia prawdą duchowej doskonałości prawdziwego człowieka.

Chrystus Jezus nazwał zło kłamcą, sprawcą złudzeń. Przez swoje uzdrawiania, rozłączył to kłamstwo od tego, kogo zło chciałoby używać.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska jasno tłomaczy naukową metodę Mistrza, polegającą na zaparciu pretensji zła do jakiejkolwiek władzy, tożsamości lub istotności. W podręczniku "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.), Mary Baker Eddy pisze (str 476, 477): „Jezus ujrzał w Wiedzy doskonałego człowieka, który ukazał mu się jako śmiertelny człowiek ukazuje się śmiertelnikom. W tym doskonałym człowieku Zbawca widział podobieństwo samego Boga, i to poprawne pojęcie człowieka uzdrawiało chorych." Wiedza Chrześcijańska leczy choroby moralne narówni z tak zwanemi fizycznemi ułomnościami. A leczenie moralne dzie w parze z lepszym poczuciem zdrowia, jako będącego głównie stanem duchowym.

Celem i praktyką wszystkich zwolenników Prawdy powinno być dopuszczenie do siebie tego Umysłu „który był też w Chrystusie Jezusie" (Filip. 2:5). Poprawne pojęcie człowieka jako podobieństwo Boga usuwa wszelkie zło, które jest tylko opacznym przedstawieniem człowieka który na podobieństwo Umysłu jest czystym, wolnym, prawym. Chorobliwe i grzeszne wierzenia są „usunięte z pamięci" przez zrozumienie duchowe.

Naukowa metoda utrzymywania „poprawnego pojęcia człowieka" na podobieństwo Stwórcy jego jest oparta na Prawdzie. Prawda bowiem nadaje zaufanie, klarowność pojęć, równowagę, moc duchową, i stanowi obronę przeciw niepokojącym sugestjom i pobudkom woli ludzkiej. Mrs. Eddy pisze (Science and Health, str. 259), „Chrystusowe zrozumienie bytu naukowego i uzdrawiania boskiego zawiera w sobie doskonałą Zasadę i myśl.—doskonały Bóg i doskonały człowiek,—co stanowi zasadę myśli i praktyki."

Wiedza Chrześcijańska pokazuje nam nierealna naturę zła, i wykazuje fałszywość jego pretensji do czynnika potężnego, przekonywującego, inteligentnego. Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia prawo i logikę doskonałości duchowej która, gdy przystosowana do tych fałszywych roszczeń, wykazuje ich kompletną niemoc kontrolowania lub nawet wpływu na właściwe jestestwo człowiecze, stworzone na obraz Boga, i będące doskonałym odzwierciadleniem Zasady doskonałej, czyli Miłości. Czyż nie jest to w zupełnej zgodności z zasadami, nauką i czynami Chrystusa Jezusa? „Bądzcie przeto doskonali, jako Ojciec wasz w niebiesiech jest doskonałym."—taki był jego nakaz (Mateusz 5:48). Chrystusa Jezusa uzdrowienia dowiodły na wszelki czas że zło, w jakiejkolwiek-bądź postaci jest pokonywane duchowym zrozumieniem wszechobecnej wszechmocy Miłości. Jezus stale uwidaczniał boską realność tym, którzy szli do niego po pociechę i zbawienie. Im to Jezus dowodził praktycznie i realistycznie że „miłość pokrywa wszelkie grzechy" i rzuca światło na prawdziwą egzystencję człowieka,—na wieki połączonego z Bogiem.

Mrs. Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej zesumowała jego posłannictwo w tym apelu (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, str. 6): „Nakoniec, bracia, kontynujmy w denuncjowaniu zła tego złudnego utrzymywania jakoby Bóg nie był najwyższą istotą, ten fałsz zwalczajmy aż zupełnie zaniknie,—lecz nie jako ten co wzmaga się z mgłami, lecz ten, co wznosi głowę ponad mgły a nogę swą stawia na kłamstwie."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Browning's Theory of Poetry

"FRASER'S MAGAZINE," for December, 1833, contained a review of Browning's first poem, *Pauline*, which had been published that year. The critic decided that the new poet was mad: "you being, beyond all question, as mad as Cassandra, without any of the power to prophesy like her, or to construct a connected sentence like anybody else." . . .

Yet it was in this despised and rejected poem that a great, original genius in English poetry was first revealed. It is impossible to understand Browning or even to read him intelligently without firmly fixing in the mind his theory of poetry, and comprehending fully his ideal and his aim. All this he set forth clearly in *Pauline*, and though he was only twenty years old when he wrote it, he never wavered from his primary purpose as expressed in two lines of the poem. . . .

> And then thou said'st a perfect bard
> was one
> Who chronicled the stages of all life.

What is most remarkable about this definition of poetry is what it omits. The average man regards poetry as being primarily concerned with the creation of beauty. Not a word is said about beauty in Browning's theory. The average man regards poetry as being necessarily melodious, rhythmical, tuneful, above all, pleasing to the senses; but Browning makes no allusion here to rime or rhythm, nor to melody or music of any sort. . . . Sound, rhythm, beauty are important, because they are a part of life; and they are to be found in Browning's works like wild flowers in a field; but they are not in themselves the main things. The main thing is human life in its totality. Exactly in proportion to the poet's power of portraying life, is the poet great; if he correctly describes a wide range of life, he is greater than if he has succeeded only in a narrow stretch; and the Perfect Bard would be the one who had chronicled the stages of all life. Shakespeare is the supreme poet because he has approached nearer to this ideal than any one else—he has actually chronicled most phases of humanity, and has truthfully painted a wide variety of character. Browning therefore says of him in *Christmas-Eve*—

> As I declare our Poet, him
> Whose insight makes all others dim:
> A thousand poets pried at life,
> And only one amid the strife
> Rose to be Shakespeare.

—From "Robert Browning," by WILLIAM LYON PHELPS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Haying in November

The meadow by the brook through warm July
Was soft with standing water, and its grass
Could not be cut. But now the farmer knows
The ground is firm, so leisurely he comes
With mower and sharp scythe to make late hay.
He wears warm mittens and a sheepskin coat
Against a wind that has begun to turn
Without cement his grassy, narrow road
To pavement city-hard. He swings the scythe
And hears the blade, cicada-like, grate shrill
On striking frost instead of dew. This hay
Has little value, and will hardly serve
For more than bedding for the Jersey cows
That went into their barn a month ago.
The mower chiefly values it because
It gives him ample opportunity
To put a final mark of thrift upon
His locking land. He likes to speak of it,
Quoting a local proverb that contains
An accidental rime: *"The poorest hay*
Makes milk when grass is slow to grow in May."
This is his wisdom, based on temperature.
He always plans that spring will come, but late.

WADE VAN DORE

Grateful Gifts of a Certain Wood in Poland

BUT THE DEAREST, the most loved memory of all has been the wood. It spread for several miles south of the town; itself a temple of magical beauty. It had been growing there for many hundred years, no one knew for just how long, a stand of pine and oak, with foliage so heavy that it shut out the sun, and branches so high above our heads that they seemed a part of another world. Three children could hide behind many a trunk and four of us with arms outstretched could barely circle one. There was no undergrowth save in the clearings, and the ground was so heavily heaped with needles that one could scoop out a bed and go to sleep unnoticed. Only in parts where the sun broke through, there would spring up colonies of ferns and harebells and patches of heather. I loved the harebells and the ferns . . . but the heather bit at my bare legs, so I could not think it beautiful. Yet now I should give much to see with my eyes again what only my imagination can patch imperfectly together of its violet shimmer among the green gloom. . . . The townspeople looked upon the wood as, next to the church, its most cherished gift from heaven, and indeed it was the "dispenser of good things" to all of us.

Its *hojor* (the dry pine needles) provided free fuel to anyone who cared to carry a bundle of it home. It made a roaring fire, and its milk-blue smoke was sweet with the smell of resin. In the spring the wood yielded wild strawberries and blackberries, and in the fall, huckleberries so large that a quart could be picked within a half hour of supper. It was here that I learned to know a mushroom from a toadstool, and there were dozens of each. . . . The king among them was the "real Mushroom," more sparse than the others, but often larger than his more prolific subjects. He stood up on a stem of middling height, sturdy as an upside-down club, slightly bulged at the bottom. His broad cap was of the softest mole-colored velvet; he was lined with cream flesh, perforated like the finest sieve, and when he was done with browned butter in cream and a dash of onion, there was no dish like unto it, for delicacy of aroma and smoothness of taste. . . . My grandmother Ogrodowska was an expert in mushroom lore. She knew all the varieties, their edible qualities, their habits, when and where to look for them. I see her now, as she cut each one neatly off at the base, blew the sand off his moist top and turned him over this way and that, talking to me all the while and explaining him. Mushrooms were a grateful gift, for they could be eaten fresh or dried. Then they lasted all through winter, and Christmas Eve supper was incomplete without mushroom soup and mushroom croquettes.

There were still other gifts, the flowers and the bird music. In early April, often among patches of snow, we picked *biale kwiatki*. These were like our bloodroot, but hardier and stainless, and they smelled raw, with musk, like the thawing breath of earth. Then later came violets and lily-of-the-valley, the wildrose and the forget-me-nots, blue with large jasper eyes. . . .

On evenings in May we would go walking along the railroad to hear the bird music; the late cuckoo, the blackbird which whistled like a peasant, and the most blessed of all, the nightingale. My father carried an ocarina, and when we neared the polanka he would begin to play softly. Then, timidly at first but with increasing assurance, the nightingale would answer and sing to our delight. Oh, the wood was a "dispenser of good things," a joy and a benediction to all who walked within it.—From "After Thirty Years: Poland Revisited," by HELEN O. BRISTOL. (Rutland, Vermont: Tuttle.)

Late Autumn Moment

The plowland and the pasture now
are seeded down with snow.
The goldenrod wears silver fruit,
the sky a silent crow
pinned to its gray and woolen hood
between an orchard and a wood.

LOUIS STODDARD

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1940

Beverly in Fund Drive For Beverley, England

The depth of the stream of friendship and sympathy which runs between the peoples of the United States and Great Britain was further emphasized with the announcement today of a campaign in Beverly, Mass., to raise funds for the purchase of a Spitfire fighter plane for the Royal Air Force.

This co-operative movement began last month when Mayor A. Watts of Beverley, England, wrote to Mayor Daniel E. McLean of Beverly, Mass., telling him of a fund started by the Mayoress to purchase planes for the R. A. F. and seeking his support. The willingness of Beverly, Mass., to assist was immediately cabled, and this week the program actually got under way.

Last night Mayor McLean appointed a committee of representative Beverly citizens to organize the fund-raising drive. William H. Black is chairman of the committee with the Mayor himself serving as honorary chairman.

Other members of the Mayor's committee are Neiland Douglas, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Carleton Hovey, of the Beverly Times; Earl Robbins of the Salem News; Walter H. Smith, of the Beverly National Bank, and Charles E. Ober.

Two thousand "Spitfire badges" were sent today by the Mayor of the Yorkshire town and will be placed on sale as soon as they arrive in the United States, Mayor McLean said.

In the meantime, letters are being prepared to be sent to Beverly civic organizations and to individuals, seeking contributions to the fund. A copy of the letter written by Mayor of Beverley, England, is also being sent.

According to Mayor McLean, the Committee will begin at once to plan a benefit concert to be held in the high school auditorium early in January.

Asked today if the Neutrality Act would place any restrictions on the purposes for which the money raised could be used, Mr. McLean said the money would simply be sent to the Mayoress Fund to be used as they see fit.

Promised Dies Raids So Far Fail to Materialize in Boston

Having gone through the unusual procedure of announcing in advance they would make raids here, agents of the Dies Committee were expected momentarily today by Boston Police and Federal Bureau of Investigation officials. Local officers said they stood ready to co-operate with the Dies Committee men in their activities here; however at a late hour today the Dies agents had not been in touch with the local officers.

The raids here were forecast in Washington yesterday with the release of the Dies Committee "White Paper" claiming German embassy and consular attaches had participated in pro-Nazi activities in the United States. The Committee said it had ordered its agents to seize records of pro-Nazi, pro-Italian, pro-Communits and pro-Japanese organizations in Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Denver, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Special interest attached to the German Consulate in Boston because of letters, included in the "white paper," between Manfred Zapp, head of German Transocean News Service and Dr. Herbert Scholz, Boston Consul. The letters were confined to Mr. Zapp's efforts to sell his news service and of Consul Scholz's attempts to help him.

Consul Scholz described his part in this today as merely the usual work of his office in attempting to assist a countryman in a business transaction. "Herr Zapp had merely another article of commerce. He was, in the view of our office, just another salesman interested in marketing his product."

Dr. Scholz reported this morning that he had reecived no word today from the Dies agents. Neither had the agents been seen at any of the various German-American organizations in Boston that were contacted by reporters.

Observers noted that while Boston has never been a big center for German settlers, it does have a large number of those of Italian descent. Fascist sentiment is said to run strongly in some quarters, there being organizations of those having such sympathies.

Harvard Studies Soon to Cut Across Departmental Lines

Harvard graduates of the future will no longer say they have "learned a little about a lot and a lot about a little." Soon the correct motto will be "as much as possible about a lot."

This is the significance of an important movement now going on within the councils of the Harvard faculty to do away with—or substantially modify—the 30-year-old "Lowell Plan" of undergraduate concentration and distribution.

In place of the traditional scheme by which a student gains general knowledge of several diverse subjects in his first year, then "majors" or "concentrates" in a single one for the rest of the time, Harvard is beginning to introduce a new program of "area concentration."

The experiment will be tried for the first time next year with about 30 members of the Class of 1944—students now freshmen in the College. By a recent vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, they will be allowed to concentrate for three years in the social sciences in general.

After June, 1941, when their first year is over, they will not settle down "in gov," "in ec," or "in history"; they will be in all three at once.

Of course, they will have some specialty within the field.

It may be one of three, next year: "Social Control of Economic Enterprise," "The Social Structure of the United States," or "Comparative Institutions." But under the "Lowell Plan" they would have been in some narrow specialty such as labor problems, international law, or early French history.

New Style Examinations

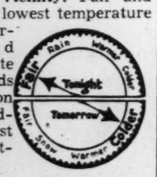
The vital point of departure is this: that although students will be taking much the same kind of courses as before, they will not be confined within one department of the University. Their studies will freely cut across departmental lines.

They will not have one tutor, they will have three,—three at once. They will have new style examinations. They will write more general theses. They will gain a broader, more liberal, less specialized education.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; lowest temperature about 40; Saturday fair and colder; moderate southwest winds this afternoon shifting to moderate northwest tonight and Saturday.



Maine: Partly cloudy, snow flurries; central and north portion; colder tonight and Saturday; fair Sunday, moderately cold.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Saturday; snow flurries in north portion, light showers or snow flurries in south portion; Sunday fair and moderately cold.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder tonight and Saturday except partly cloudy with snow flurries or showers in Berkshires Saturday; fair Sunday, little change in temperature.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight and Saturday with scattered to broken clouds; cloudy, showers in north portion tonight and scattered to broken clouds Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest over north and central portions; moderate winds mostly southwest over extreme south portion and mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday followed by some rain over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

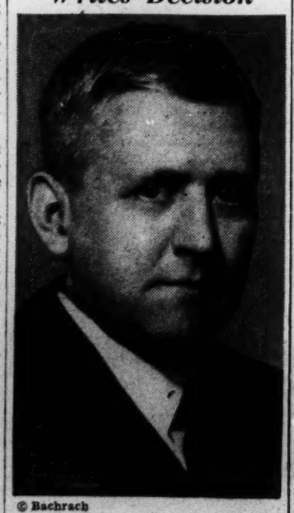
	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	44	New Orleans	64	61
Chicago	32	27	New York	51	44
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	57	55
Kansas City	33	32	Philadelphia	50	43
Los Angeles	51	46	St Louis	34	33
Miami	79	72	San Francisco	67	46
Minneapolis	29	27	Washington	58	51

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 22.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:26 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 5:04 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:46 p. m.

Writes Decision



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Chief Justice F. T. Fields

Who wrote decision of Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to uphold the lower court's finding that James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso must repay the City of Boston their gains from settlement of the General Equipment case.

Skiers' Delight Awaits Its Crowds at Stowe, Vt.

Central Vermont Railway

Base and Summit of Mount Mansfield

The longest de luxe chair lift in the United States is now open, and more than a foot of the best possible snow beckons to outdoor enthusiasts, who, thanks to the ride possible up the mountain, can make their skiing all play. (1) The path of the $80,000 chair lift up the side of Mt. Mansfield. (2) Mrs. J. N. Cook of Cleveland, Ohio, wife of the official in charge of lift, and former Vermont women's ski champion, the first passenger, shakes hands with H. A. Carson, General Manager of the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., while the dedication guests cheer. (3) A rider in the fairyland forest, 4,400 feet above the valley. Photo taken during a snowstorm Sunday.

High Court Orders Curley To Pay Back $37,957 to City

Continued from Page 1

600 and from Mr. Santosuosso, $28,400.

The suit of the City of Boston, which was decided today in the City's favor, was to recover part of the $85,000 paid out by the City in 1933 in settlement of the damage suit brought by the General Equipment Corporation against the City.

The City charged in its suit that only $20,000 of the $85,000 ever was paid to the General Equipment Corporation, and that most of the balance was divided among Dr. Santosuosso, who was attorney for the Corporation, Frederick H. Graves, and Mr. Curley.

Decision of Court

In its decision today the Massachusetts Supreme Court declared, in part:

"Upon the evidence and the findings of the trial judge supported thereby which cannot be reversed by this court and the principals of law decided in the case when it was here before and previously stated in the opinion, the defendant Curley by reason of the breach of his fiduciary duty as Mayor of the plaintiff city, became chargeable as trustee for the plaintiff at least of the $30,000 received by him from the defendant Santosuosso, and the decree was right in ordering the defendant Curley to pay to the plaintiff this amount with interest thereon computed at the rate of 6 per cent from Nov. 28, 1933. . . . The defendant Santosuosso by reason of his participation in the breach by the defendant Curley of his fiduciary duty to the plaintiff city became chargeable as trustee for the plaintiff at least of the $20,000 received by him.

Cashed and Split

"The finding that the $30,000 was paid by the defendant Santosuosso to the defendant Curley must stand. But this finding is not essential to support the decree against the defendant Curley. On other findings in the case that are not plainly wrong the $30,000 was received by the defendant Santosuosso in pursuance of a conspiracy to obtain money in breach of the defendant Curley's fiduciary duty to the plaintiff City.

". . . . The defendant Santuosso was the ostensible agent of the defendant Curley to receiv the $30,000. Receipt of this money by the defendant Santosuosso as such agent was in legal effect receipt of the money by Curley."

The Court supported the finding of Judge Fosdick that the $85,000 settlement check was cashed and then split into three checks of $30,000, $20,000 and $15,000—two of which were kept by Frederick H. Graves, agent of the claimant against the City of Boston. Continuing, the Court said, "the use of such a large amount of money in bills is so unusual as to cause suspicion, in connection with the other circumstances of the cases—including the drawing of two checks instead of one to transfer the aggregate amount of $50,000—that some improper use was made of the $30,000.

"The question in controversy is who received the proceeds of the $30,000 check. The trial judge found . . . that 'the entire proceeds were turned over to the defendant Curley by the defendant Santosuosso.' Clearly . . . the evidence was sufficient as a matter of law to support this implied finding."

The Court cited the affidavit of Graves as follows:

"In November, 1933, at the Mayflower hotel in Washington I had a conversation alone with James M. Curley, then Mayor of Boston. I asked him if we could settle the General Equipment Case and he said, how much is there in it for me. I said $40,000, and he said all right, see Santosuosso, and tell him to put it through.'"

Evidence Summed Up

"The conversation between Graves and the defendant Curley in Washington," the Supreme Court continued, "the report of this conversation by Graves to the defendant Santosuosso, the putting through of the settlement of these cases by the defendant Santosuosso about two weeks after the conversation, the receipt by the defendant Santosuosso of a suspiciously large amount of money in bills and the consciousness of guilt on the part of each defendant—facts which must be taken to be established—support by reasonable inference the conclusion that the defendant Santosuosso paid this amount of money in currency to the defendant Curley.

"The findings lead inevitably to the conclusion that the $30,000 in question was received by the defendant Santosuosso in pursuance of this conversation and to the conclusion that there was a corrupt arrangement for the settlement of the General Equipment cases in which both the defendants and Graves participated."

Mt. Mansfield Skiing Begins With Lift Making It All Fun

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOWE, Vt., Nov. 22—Skiers are served notice herewith that the season has officially opened on Mt. Mansfield—and a particularly inviting season for those who like their up-hill comfort. There's no up-hill work to it; nothing but downhill runs in 14 inches of the finest of fresh, powder snow.

The answer is the dedication of the ski country's newest de luxe 86-chair tramway, an $80,000 cable lift 6,330 feet long, the longest of its type on the North American continent. Its construction eliminates all necessity for climbing up snow packed trails, and offers, instead, a 12-minute swish up by chair through the tree tops to the summit of the mountain. Its load is estimated at 203 skiers an hour.

Rise of Over 2,000 Feet

This ride carries the skier to an elevation of 4,397 feet in a rise of 2,030 feet. The passage up is an aerial journey through timber which now resembles an ocean bed of white coral formations. Branches and tree trunks are coated with snow deposited on frost, which gives a fairyland appearance to the scene.

Beautiful as this is, the journey can be something more than cold. For the comfort of passengers, the management has provided heavy canvas aprons which serve as windbreakers. These are aprons which snap around the neck and drape down over the legs of the hardy tourist going up, either wearing his skis or holding them upright on the footrest which is connected with the waist-bar which holds the rider back in the "park bench" seat.

The train was started on its first run last Sunday afternoon when the management and the railroads serving the territory played host to a score of Boston and New York newspaper and magazine writers, cameramen and motion picture news men. Tram Director Charles Lord was on the scene to direct operations and instruct novices on the correct way to hop the chairs as they swung round the base bull-wheel for the long ride to the top.

New and Novel Ski House

The summit station is a few hundred feet from the junction of the famous Nose Dive racing trail and the less precipitous Toll Road. At this point there is a novel ski house. It has been constructed so as to blend into the setting, an octagonal cabin in which five of the double plate windows practically take up the side of the building. These windows weigh well over 300 pounds and having been assembled with an air space between are guaranteed not to frost up or steam.

In the center of the big room is another novel feature. Instead of the customary fireplace to toast fingers and toes, a circular fireplace has been constructed in the middle of the floor. This has a rim of brick curbing which keeps the log fire in control, and overhead is a circular hood similar to that over a blacksmith's forge which carries off the smoke.

Nose Dive, last week-end, was available only for practice in the upper section. The Toll Road, however, made a hit with those who brought their skis, and in the continuous snowfall from Saturday to Tuesday this trail furnished a downhill of nearly four and a half miles.

The trail was negotiable down as far as the practice slope within a quarter of a mile from Smuggler's Notch Lodge, where Mr. and Mrs. George Morrell expect an army of skiers this winter. For practice these hosts amply illustrated Vermont hospitality to the writers and railroad executives.

The Boston & Maine and Central Vermont railroads plan to introduce on Friday, Dec. 27 the first week-end ski sleeper to this territory. This train will leave North Station, Boston, on that date and on Friday nights thereafter, to and including April 11, at 8:45 p. m. Passengers will reach Waterbury, Vt., at 6:56 a. m. The return trip will leave Waterbury at 10:44 p. m., and arrive at the North Station at 8:03 a. m., Mondays. The fare will be $7 for the round trip; $4:40 for Pullman accomodations.

Roosevelt 'Edge' In Bay State Vote

President Roosevelt carried Massachusetts over Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, by a margin of 136,622 votes, the official tabulation made by the Executive Council, showed today.

In the official count, President Roosevelt received 1,076,522 votes and Mr. Willkie obtained 939,700 votes. Four years ago President Roosevelt defeated Alf Landon in Massachusetts by approximately 174,000 votes.

The official figure for the President varies only slightly from unofficial returns Nov. 7 from 1,784 out of 1,810 precincts in the State. That tabulation gave the President a plurality of 136,267 votes.

Bombproof Shelters Aim Of All-New England Drive

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Location and construction of bombproof shelters, first step in an all-New England drive to build safeguards for the civilian population in times of defense emergency, is being undertaken here by the American Institute of Architects, according to William R. Greeley, director of a sub-committee on civilian shelters.

Declaring that he was one of a volunteer group of technical men working in co-operations with the Institute, the Boston City Planning Board, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the National Resources Board, Mr. Greeley stated that "it is not our purpose to stir up a war scare, but to impress New England civilians with the importance of guarding against the destruction noted in Europe today."

Drawing on information coming through official channels close to the war situation abroad, the local group of architects and technicians are mapping out the districts most likely to suffer from air attacks, industrial districts in which huge populations are necessarily congregated for defense work. While these are the districts now being studied by the Army for purposes of antiaircraft defense, the Army at this period has no time to pay particular heed to the dangers of civilians.

Filling Gap

The volunteer group is filling in this gap, paying particular attention to existing properties that offer temporary shelter and can be classified as reasonably safe from the crash of bombs. A comprehensive report of the Charlestown districts in the vicinity of the Navy Yard is expected to be released by the Boston Institute of Architects this week end.

The comprehensiveness of the program is indicated in the fact that it includes moves to institute new housing, re-zoning, building code changes, city planning, preservation of historical structures and decentralization of fuel storage.

Mr. Greeley stated that from the defense angle, his group had inaugurated a "fact-finding survey of the various New England districts that the Army had pointed out as possible centers of military disturbances."

In this general move, the time element plays an important part, since the first step is to locate those properties now existing to which the populace or defense workers can run to in moments of stress. A number of added safeguards such as improved ventilation, it is believed, would convert the existing buildings into possible shelters.

Construction of entirely new bombshelters, a move that is being encouraged by many government experts, must necessarily be left to the Army which has the funds to work with.

Another factor in the program is to consider the need of new bombshelters in the New England districts which are not so industrialy concentrated as in England and less open to attack. And considerable discussion surrounds the suggestions that underground shelters be provided as opposed to surface shelters.

Mr Greeley felt that the time requirements for building modern new underground bomb shelters with necessary sanitary and health facilities would not allow for this expensve project. That is why he placed such great stress on the mappings of his own group which are immediately available for defense purposes.

Army officials in the Boston district hinted that bomb shelters of the surface type are nearing the completed blueprint stage in Washington based upon experiences in Europe studied by government experts. If such bomb shelters can be made effective, it is felt that they would obviate the necessity of building expensive underground structures that would serve no useful purpose in times of peace.

Garage Type

Mention is made of a high garage type of bomb shelter, to be used as a garage in periods of peace, and quickly converted into defense purposes in times of war. Such shelters would provide for sheltering some 300 persons each, and take up little valuable ground in industrial centers.

While surveys have been made of the Massachusetts cities of Haverhill, Pittsfield and Charlestown, the latter study will be the first to be released publicly, classifying the shelters now existing. Organization work is now underway in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Educationally speaking, Mr. Greeley felt that the surveys will have the effect of bringing serious public attention to bear upon defense problems that other domocracies "failed to face soon enough." There is no longer any reason to believe that "it cannot happen here." But there is reason to believe he said, that much of the destructiveness of war "can be avoided here with due forethought to the problems of defense."

History of Printing Art Depicted in Two-Day Exhibit

Five hundred years of printing tells its own dramatic story in a two-day exhibit at the Hotel Statler today and tomorrow.

Opened last night, after a banquet which brought to a climax the celebration of Printing Week, the display is said to be the most comprehensive of its kind ever shown in New England.

"The printing press always has been the instrument of protest against tyranny," G. Lynn Sumner, President of the Advertising Club of New York, told the 300 dinner guests who had assembled in honor not only of the 500th anniversary of modern printing but to commemorate as well the 400th anniversary of printing in the New World in Mexico City, and the 300th anniversary of printing in the American colonies.

Mr. Sumner reminded his listeners that tyrants have always tried to supress the printing press because it promotes the cause of liberty. Printing is a stimulator too, he said, of good business.

"It initiates, promotes and vitalizes the flow of business," he pointed out, and links the producer directly with the public.

Douglas C. McMurtrie, world-famous authority on Gutenberg, another guest speaker, stressed the great responsibilities of printing, saying, "When rulers wish to take away from man the privileges and liberties won during the centuries, the first thing they must do is to throttle the print-ink press. As long as compositors are freely setting type and pressmen running the presses, human liberties cannot be abridged."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall called attention to the importance of the printing industry to the economic welfare of Massachusetts, describing it as one of the largest industries of the State. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin emphasized the value of the printed word as a means of exchanging opinions, and without which democracy could not hope to survive.

A feature of the banquet was the presentation by M. Frank Galvin, chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration, of a bronze statue of Gutenberg to the Boston Public Library. The gift was accepted by Milton E. Lord, Librarian.

Eugene H. Gordon, President of the Graphic Arts Institute, was toastmaster, and the dinner, as well as other celebrations of the week was sponsored by the Graphic Arts Institute of Massachusetts, in co-operation with the Advertising Club of Boston, the Allied Printing Trades Council, the Boston Book Builders, the Society of Printers, the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, and the Book Makers' Guild.

500 Years After Gutenberg

By a Staff Photographer

At the Hotel Statler Printing Show

Miss Kate Rose of the Tileston & Hollingsworth Company, paper makers, displays her natural interest in paper texture as she examines a copy of The Christian Science Monitor at the Hotel Statler exhibit commemorating the 500th anniversary of the printing art.

Twenty-one Rescued From Rest Home Fire

BURLINGTON, Mass., Nov. 22 (AP)—Twenty-one persons, four of them women, were led or carried to safety early today as fire destroyed Pinegrove Rest—established only 10 days ago.

The three-story structure, formerly the Terrace Hall Gardens, cost $30,000 to build. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shepard, owners of the home, and two nurses rescued the guests.

Harvard Crimson Calls For End of Rush Into War

The Harvard Crimson, student daily, which earlier in the year gave strong backing to American aid to Great Britain, today came out with a socialistic interpretation of the war and the American economy.

"Now is the time to call a halt to our headlong rush into war," a two-column editorial declares.

Woman Builder Launches Development

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the male-dominated field of home building is invaded by a woman . . . that is news of an unprecedented sort in Greater Boston. But when the woman not only builds but designs all her homes, that is almost like getting tomorrow's news today.

In other words, Miss Alice M. Doxey in starting a prospective 100-home development in the Pine Grove district of Newton Lower Falls, not only has got the jump on the rest of her sex in this part of the State, but she goes her male rivals one better by designing homes from the woman's point of view.

But that is not all of Miss Doxey's achievements. She is the first builder in Massachusetts to construct a complete seven-room home out of insulite, one of the newest types of fiber board known

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

for its high qualities, durability and inexpensive maintenance.

Why should a woman go into the building business? To find out, this columnist turned his car in the direction of Newton Lower Falls. But he obtained no elaborate answer. Miss Doxey's reasons were as simple and straightforward as her business methods.

"I spent 10 years in the offices of large building developers before starting my community in Pine Grove," she said. "I saw many developments get away with great selling spurts only to peter out and fall by the wayside because success encouraged lavishness and carelessness in building. I thought I could eliminate these faults in a community of my own."

It is one thing to build a community . . . it is another thing to live in it yourself, like Miss Doxey. "It's not easy," she said, "to keep on the job 24 hours a day as I have to do by living in my own community. But if I do not have confidence in what I build myself, why should others?"

Miss Doxey's own home is the first one in Massachusetts to be finished entirely in insulite, a fiber product sealed with asphalt, and hence having high fire resistance. The board comes in large panels, 12 by 4 feet, to be cut, strapped or nailed to the interior and exterior.

Each room has a different paneling arrangement, some with lines running wholly horizontal to give a modern effect, others with vertical lines giving height to the rooms.

The Newton builder and designer feels that the day of prefabrication and the use of new materials such as fiber board will be hastened by the gigantic government defense program which is already pushing up home-building costs. While materials used in prefabrication, she said, will rise in cost to some extent as a natural consequence of inflationary trends, she does not think they will increase anywhere near in proportion to costs of lumber and other conventional building materials.

Only one of the dozen homes already built in the Doxey development is made of insulite, the one Miss Doxey lives in herself. She chose this material, she said, because of its insulation value, because it will not crack or buckle and will take paper or painting for finishing or can be used in its unfinished form. She said the cost of this construction is about the same as plaster.

Most of the houses in Pine Grove (six to seven rooms) can be heated for around $100 a year. The price range is $6,500 to $7,500.

Woman-Designed and Woman-Built

By a Staff Photographer

A New Home in Newton Lower Falls

Designed and constructed by Miss Alice M. Doxey in Pine Grove section. The picture shows the living room of first home built of insulite in Massachusetts. Notice panel effects in walls and ceiling used in a variety of forms throughout the house.

Weather Bureau Scores Well

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22 (AP)—The Weather Bureau is batting far better than .500 in its new system of five-day forecasting.

"The project is extremely promising and the results so far have demonstrated that we're doing something better than chance forecasts," said Dr. Carl G. Rossby, Assistant Director of Research for the Bureau, which is conducting the long-range project in co-operation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Here from Washington, D. C., for consultation with representatives of various weather stations included in the system, Dr. Rossby said in an interview that in the three months since the project was inaugurated the accuracy has been "considerably better than 50 per cent."

And the country's accuracy average was fattened most recently, he said, when Dr. Hurd C. Willett, one of the men preparing the forecasts at M. I. T., for distribution to weather stations, accurately forecast the siege of heavy rain that hit Eastern Seaboard States the second week in November.

Turkey Prices for Holiday Still Unsettled

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With the traditional observance of Thanksgiving Day in New England turning the attention of housewives toward turkey for next Thursday, most shoppers sought pork, lamb or beef for this week-end menu. Prices show comparatively little change thus far, though market men say they cannot be sure of the price for turkey for the holiday, until the first of the week, having in mind the reports from the West of heavy turkey losses in recent cold spells and storms.

This week-end, however, turkey can be had for prices about the same as those recently prevailing. Chain stores offer them at 29 cents, but at least one large suburban cut-price store offers them at 23 cents. Best New England turkeys today range in price up to 38 cents a pound, in Faneuil Hall stalls.

Those looking for poultry this week-end, can obtain capons as low as 29 cents a pound, fowl as low as 17 cents, chickens 23 cents and geese 35 cents.

Pork Is Low

In meats, pork is a good buy this week-end, with loins to roast as low as 14 cents in some suburban cut-price stores, and in one case 12½ cents is quoted for pork to roast. Fresh hams are as low as 17 cents a pound, smoked hams start at 19 cents, and cooked hams at 25 cents.

Lamb legs can be had for as little as 19 cents, fores 10, and veal legs 15 cents. Prices range upward from these figures. Beef prices show little change, with chain stores offering face of the rump at 33 cents, where it has been for some weeks, several steaks at the same price, rib roast as low as 25 cents in one chain store system, and sirloin roast at 27, 29 and 33 cents.

In seafoods it is possible to get chilled halibut as low as 23 cents, with fresh Eastern Shoals halibut around 50 cents. By the same token, fresh salmon ranges from 23 to 35 cents. Chilled swordfish is around 40 cents in most stores. Fresh mackerel is higher, with large ones now 20 cents a pound. Chain stores offer smaller ones as low as 8 cents a pound. Smelts can be had as low as 10 cents a pound, but jumbo smelts are 40 cents in downtown fish stores. Fresh haddock is 12 to 14 cents as a rule.

Venison Arrives

Arrival in the big market places of venison from Vermont, a variety of nuts, fruits and vegetables, gives a Thanksgiving atmosphere to the stalls. Squash, pumpkins, celery, onions, oranges, tangerines, grapefruit and such things as Swiss chard and beet greens are found in profusion.

By way of contrast, shoppers found strawberries in the market this week end. Unusually early, the berries came from Florida, and the small shipment quickly sold, with most stalls getting 75 cents a pint.

French venison steaks are around $1 a pound, chops 65 to 75, and pieces for making stews, 25 cents. Bear meat is around 60 cents a pound for steak, and 45 for chops. Rabbits are 32 cents a pound, and pheasants $3.40 to $4.50 a brace.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

St. Andrew's Scottish Concert under the auspices of Clan Sutherland, No. 191, Order of Scottish Clans to benefit the Sandy MacFarlane Ambulance Fund of the British Red Cross, in Brookline High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute Lecture by Andre Maurois, "Mes Souvenirs de Guerre," IV in a series of eight free public lectures in the Boston Public Library lecture hall. Doors close at 8 p. m.

United British War Relief Association Dance, Ballroom and Foyer of the Hotel Copley-Plaza, 8 p. m.

Middlesex County Extension Service free public meeting open to all interested in home arts and crafts, 19 Everett Street, Concord, Mass., 8 p. m.

The French Talking Films Committee presents "Regain" by Jean Giono. Showings at 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, and 9 p. m. in the Institute of Geographical Exploration, 3 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge.

Saturday

Mid-winter meeting of the New England Kiwanis District all day Saturday and Sunday convenes, Hotel Touraine, 9 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts Guidance Tour by Mrs. Sayward. Subject: Egyptian Art. 11 a. m.

Printing and Newspaper Exhibit sponsored by the Graphic Arts Institute in conjunction with the 500th anniversary of printing, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, all day.

Foreign Policy Association, second luncheon discussion of 20th season. Subject: America and the Battle of the Orient. Speakers: Owen D. Latimore and Samuel Van Valkenburg; Hotel Copley Plaza, 12:45 p. m.

Concert in the Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, Joseph Bloch, pianist, 2:45 p. m.

Ernest Pisko, refugee newspaper editor and publisher from Vienna, speaking on "Weak Spots in Europe," at the Twentieth Century Association's weekly luncheon forum, 3 Joy Street, 1 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Nov. 23

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Songs from the Ukraine, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:20 p. m.—March, by Joseph Muller; Twelfth Rhapsody by Ferenc Liszet; News in English; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music — Gagaku. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m., DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Hon. Davis Bowes-Lyon. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Theaterland." Wartime Songs, Scenes and Stories. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Melodies by Nico Dostal. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome — 10:00 p. m. — News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m., 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77 meg., 24.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Select Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	John Duffy, organist	Radio Forum
3:15	Radio Bulletin	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Philadelphia Symphony	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Orchestra, conducted by	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Chas. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Leopold Stokowski	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Symph. Or.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Christmas Seal Program.	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Ray Pearl and his or-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	chestra	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Earl Potter, songs	"Jack Armstrong" sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Star Quest Semifinals.
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Albineers
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"N. D'f'nse"; M. Warner	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Let's Dance"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mayor Tobin, foodst'mps	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Rob Roy's Orchestra.
7:45	Auerbach: orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Paul Simpson, tenor
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"Ask the Children";	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Lew Royal"; dramatic	Jim and His Texas
8:15	Alice Faye in "Tin	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	series	Ramblers
8:30	Pan Alley"; guests;	"Death Valley Days";	"Information, Please!"	"Launch 'n' Swing Club";	Castles in the Air
8:45	or.; chorus; News	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	with orchestra	Castles in the Air
9:00	"Johnny Presents"	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	orch; songs; drama	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	'Reminiscing in Rhythm'	cal Album"
9:30	Kay Kyser's Orch.	European news; Music	"Everyman's Theater";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Boston Olympics-River
9:45	New C. I. O. Pres.	Frontline Headlines	dramatization	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Vale hockey game
10:00	Robert L. Ripley;	Network Sports	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Hockey Game
10:15	vocalist; orch.	Network Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	Hockey Game
10:30	J. Wesley Sports	Network Sports	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Football Sports Show	Hockey Game
10:45	News of the World	Network Sports	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Ben Young's Orchestra	Five Star News
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	D. Danford's Londonaires
11:15	News; "Master	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	Local news; Weather.	'Vagabond's Trail'; Brad	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.
11:30	Works of Music";	"Unlimited Horizons";	Rochester Salutes U. S.	Reynolds, tenor; orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	speakers	Antarctic Service Exped.	Richard Himber; orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Studio program	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy.	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Irene Hanify, organist.	Weather; music	"Morning Watch";	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue.	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table
8:45	Lover's Lane	Shopping With Cosette.	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	National Defense talk.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	Chapel Choir	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	"Honest Abe";	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	dramatization	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"; talk	Radio Review
10:00	"Young Americans	Cowgirl songstress	"Lincoln Highway";	"The First Offender";	Studio Speaker
10:15	in the Making";	Eleanor Lane, songs	dramatic series	dramatic series	Pho-A-Quest
10:30	Women's Club talk.	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair.	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	children's program	News Service	You"
11:00	News; "Your Amer-	Deep River Boys	Concert Music	Student Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15	ican Music"	"Shall We Waltz"	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	"Saturday Revue";	Dance Hour	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Weather; musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"Man on the Farm"	News; Football forecast	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Man on the Farm"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Country Journal";	Farmers' Union program;	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather
12:45	"Country Journal".	guest speakers; U. S.	Bob Strong's Orchestra.	Italian music program.	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	N. E. County Agents	Army Band	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Luncheon	Farmers' Union program	Stamp program	George and Dixie	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	News	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Harvard University vs.	Jimmie Rogers & Co.	Alexander Thiede's Orch.
1:45	Holy Cross-Manhat-	dorf"; interviews	Yale University football	Ohio State vs. Michigan	Boston College vs. Auburn
2:00	tan football game.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	game, described by Jim	football game	football game
2:15	Holy Cross-Manhat-	Notre Dame vs. North-	Britt	Ohio State vs. Michigan	Boston College vs. Auburn
2:30	tan football game.	western University foot-	Harvard University vs.	football game	football game
2:45	Holy Cross-Manhat-	ball game, described by	Yale University football	Ohio State vs. Michigan	Boston College vs. Auburn
3:00	tan football game.	Bill Stern	game, described by Jim	football game	football game
3:15	Holy Cross-Manhat-	Notre Dame vs. North-	Britt	Ohio State vs. Michigan	Boston College vs. Auburn
3:30	tan football game.	western University foot-	Harvard University vs.	football game	football game
3:45	Holy Cross-Manhat-	ball game, described by	Yale University football	Ohio State, vs. Michigan	Boston College vs. Auburn
4:00	football game	Bill Stern	game, described by Jim	Songs That Sweethearts	football game
4:15	H. Cross-Manhattan	Notre Dame vs. North-	Britt	Sing; organ	Boston College vs. Auburn
4:30	Rhythm Roundup.	western university foot-	Concert Music	Tiny Hill and His Orch.	football game
4:45	Keyboard & Console	ball game	Concert Music	Tiny Hill and His Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Program Previews	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Johnny Long and his	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pan.-Amer. School.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Orchestra	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	N. E. to the Colors	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	N. E. to the Colors	"The Kickoff"	Music: organ	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Chick Morris, sports.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Star Quest
6:30	'Let's Waltz'	Saturday Jamboree: vo-	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Albineers
6:45	The World Today	calist and orchestra	Swapper"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform'.	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
7:15	informal discussion	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	"Crackpot College"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	'Hard Work Scheme'; sk.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Rob Roy's Orchestra.
7:45	"Crackpot College".	Hamilton Plah, talk.	"Confidentially Yours"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	The Four Tones
8:15	quiz program	Novatime	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards.	Week-End Jamboree
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Truth or Consequences;	Stars Over Manhattan	Alexander Semmler's Or.
8:45	chestra; War news	interviews; songs; orch.	quiz program	"To the Victors"	Spotlight on Rhythm
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life; Harry	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News; Network program	Hot Shots; Olen Wel-	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Network program	ty's Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	"Station E-Z-R-A";	"Chicago Theater of the	News Parade
10:15	Public Affairs	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	comedy; sketch	Air"; Marion Claire;	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Jack Leonard, songs	conductor	'Italian-Greek Situation';	James Melton in op-	Lang Swing Orchestra.
10:45	News of the World	NBC Symphony Orches-	W. Hillman, speaker; or.	eretta, "Eileen"	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; News	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Hockey, Bruins-Detroit.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:15	E. Hoagland's Orch.	conductor	Local news; weather	"Hawaiian music	The Islanders
11:30	"Swing Club"	News; Music; Weather.	Draft talk; Emil Cole-	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Dance Music	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

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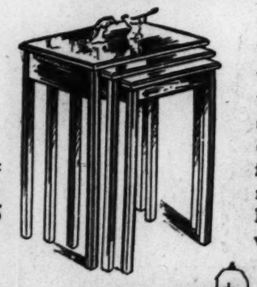

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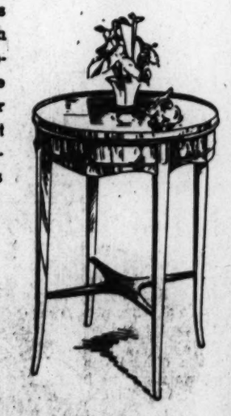

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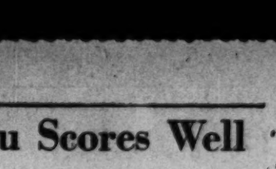

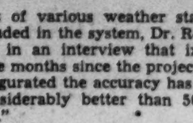

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Drop in Providence Workers Explained as Seasonal Trend

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22—Another 350 men were dropped from the employee list of the Providence Department of Public Works this week, raising to a total of 1,150 the workers who have been dropped since the election. This development revived charges the City Administration had hired additional workers just before Election Day and dropped them after the ballots were cast.

Thomas F. Coleman, Director of the Department, explained rolls were reduced because street work is being closed for the winter. He gave a similar explanation when the 800 men were dropped immediately after the election.

Another two score men will be dropped from the sewer department within the next week, Mr. Coleman said, to bring that department down to its winter quota.

Opponents of the City's Republican Administration under Mayor John F. Collins charged during the past campaign that hundreds of workers were hired for the brief pre-election period.

Charts drawn up and published in the Providence Journal tended to show that in each recent election year additional State workers had been taken on before election and dropped immediately after the election whenever a Democratic Administration was in control at the State House. The charts showed, however, that the incumbent Republican Vanderbilt Administration apparently had not resorted to the practice.

Both the Vanderbilt State Administration and the Collins City Administration were defeated at the polls this month.

Needs of Bee Industry

A rapid decline in the number of bee colonies in Rhode Island has seriously affected the production of fruits and vegetables, Brayton Eddy, State Administrator of the office of Entymology and Plant Industry, has announced.

Orchardists and market gardeners, Mr. Eddy said, look to the honey bees for the necessary pollinization of their crops, and crop yield has been declining in direct ratio with the decline in the number of bees.

What is more serious, Mr. Eddy said, the chances of the State's remaining bee colonies surviving through the winter are poor because the goldenrod, from which most of the bees obtain nectar for their winter food, was less abundant in the State this year.

Mr. Eddy's department is mapping a program to interest young farmers in bee keeping. The hurricane in 1938 wiped out many of the bee colonies in this State, he says, and most of the bee keepers in the State are elderly men who gradually are giving up the work.

Because few young people are interested in the work, Mr. Eddy says, the work of bee keeping is a declining industry.

How valuable a colony of bees can be was explained by Mr. Eddy who said that one hive of bees to each acre of orchard trees could increase the yield of fruit by as much as 350 per cent.

Although bees are scarce in Rhode Island now, Mr. Eddy says that those existing are the finest in the Nation.

Prison Reform View

Joseph H. Hagen, Deputy Director of the State Department of Public Welfare, said in an address recently that 55 per cent of the inmates at the Rhode Island State Prison are "graduates" of Sockanosset, the State's reform school for boys. In addition, he said, most of these men were problem children during their school days.

He expressed the belief that the only proper place to begin a program to check juvenile delinquency is in the home.

The General Equipment Case

Chief incidents leading to the City of Boston's bill in equity against James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, decided by the Supreme Court today, in what is known as the General Equipment Company case, follow:

Dec. 8, 1931—A fire service pipe burst inside the basement of the General Equipment Corporation building at 708-714 Beacon Street. This was said to have been caused by settlement of the main pipe outside the building, which in turn was allegedly caused by construction of the Kenmore Square Subway extension to Audubon Circle.

Jan. 15, 1932—Ernest W. Brown, Inc., of New York, representing two reciprocal insurance companies that had underwritten the General Equipment Corporation against certain types of damage, prepared to sue the city to recover financial losses caused by the breaking of the water pipe.

A Boston firm engaged to handle the case for Ernest W. Brown, Inc., suddenly withdrew. Frederick H. Graves, Boston agent for the Brown corporation, at once announced that Joseph Santosuosso, Charles H. McGlue and George I. Cohen had been retained as counsel to handle the suit against the city.

Feb. 17, 1932—Claims filed by the General Equipment Corporation to recover damage losses were settled by the Brown corporation for the reciprocal insurance companies "entirely to the satisfaction" of the General Equipment Corporation for $70,199.29.

Nov. 28, 1932—After a hearing of the case, prior to a court trial, an auditor, on testimony of the Brown company's witnesses, awarded damages, plus interest, to the Brown company of $129,646.27.

June 21, 1933—Near the end of the Brown company's suit in Superior Court before a jury to recover damages from the city, Judge Marcus Morton reserved the right to set it aside and to enter verdict for the city with the assent of the jury.

June 24, 1933—The jury awarded damages to Ernest W. Brown, Inc., of $129,646.27, the same sum as awarded by the auditor. Judge Morton, as previously arranged, set aside the jury verdict and found for the defendant, the city. (This was done, according to court records, so that justice was consistent in this case with decisions by the State Supreme Court in similar cases.)

Nov. 28, 1933—A draft on the City of Boston for $85,000 was made by Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel. (At this date the Supreme Court had not taken up the case of the General Equipment Corporation versus the City of Boston.) This draft, it was agreed, would settle the case without further court procedure.

This $85,000 draft was reported taken by "Joseph Santosuosso as attorney for the General Equipment Corporation" and allegedly cashed by him.

Nov. 30, 1933—Charles H. McGlue, one of the counsel against the city in the General Equipment case, became a member of the staff of the city law department.

Jan. 3, 1934—Charles H. McGlue severed his connection with the city law department.

Aug. 28, 1934—The Finance Commission of the City of Boston issued a report to the Mayor. It asked "that the Mayor take immediate action to recover the law department file in the case of the General Equipment Corporation versus the City of Boston, reported to the Finance Commission by the law department as missing."

Further, the Finance Commission report, signed by Joseph J. Leonard, chairman, stated:

"In view of the fact that the then corporation counsel settled this case before the Supreme Court was given an opportunity to pass on it . . . it is unfortunate that the papers in the case should have disappeared entirely from the files of the law department."

Sept. 13, 1934—The Finance Commission reported to Mayor Mansfield, after his request for an investigation, "two unsavory facts":

1. "That city officials paid a small group of lawyers then in high favor in the city administration a sum of $85,000 in settlement of a case which the plaintiff was willing to settle for $35,000 and which the Finance Commission believes would not have cost the city a penny in damages if allowed to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.
2. "That out of the $85,000 the plaintiff (Ernest W. Brown, Inc.) received only $20,000." This report was signed by Joseph J. Leonard, chairman of the Finance Commission.

Nov. 2, 1934—Prof. Frank L. Simpson, Boston University Law School, speaking in defense of the Curley administration at City Hall and of the charges made by the Finance Commission in the General Equipment case, said that the charges were "as amazing as groundless."

At the same time James Roosevelt, son of the President, enumerated "some of the great accomplishments of Mr. Curley which are matters of record and of which there can be no dispute." This statement was interpreted by newspapers at this time as a "clear indication that he was joining with Professor Simpson in the refutation of charges and accusations against the Democratic candidate for Governor."

Jan. 21, 1937—The City of Boston filed a bill in equity against former Mayor and Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, twice unsuccessful Democratic candidate for secretary of state.

Feb. 17, 1938—Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court found that James M. Curley "corruptly accepted" $30,000 in a "corruptly authorized" settlement of the $85,000 General Equipment Case. The former Mayor was ordered to repay the City $37,575, and Dr. Santosuosso was ordered to repay $25,050.

Feb. 18, 1938—Professor Simpson, attorney for Dr. Santosuosso, told Judge Fosdick he had new witnesses, and that if the Court believed these new witnesses an entirely different finding would result.

Feb. 24, 1938—Judge Fosdick was given the new evidence, which held that Frederick H. Graves, Boston agent for the insurance firms, had $30,000 in cash long after he had reputedly given the money to Dr. Santosuosso for the former Mayor. Motion is made for a new trial.

April 19, 1938—Judge Fosdick denied motion for a retrial.

April 25, 1938—Curley and Santosuosso filed appeals with Supreme Court.

May 11, 1938—Grand Jury heard Curley's charges against Graves.

May 12, 1938—Two indictments returned against Graves. His arrest ordered.

Oct. 20, 1938—Graves not guilty of perjury in his testimony before Judge Fosdick, Judge Harold P. Williams ruled.

Jan. 3, 1939.—Curley-Santosuosso appeal was taken under advisement by Supreme Court.

Nov. 22, 1940—Supreme Court upheld Judge Fosdick's decision, ordered Curley and Santosuosso to pay. Interest and court costs were added.

Tenants Ready at Charlestown

The first tenants chosen for apartments in the Charlestown Housing Project will move into their new homes next week, it was learned today. The Boston Housing Authority, which is still studying thousands of applications for suites in the 1,089-unit project, will release the names of the tenants chosen shortly.

About 100 families have been accepted. Some come from the City's dependent aid rolls. Some are recipients of Aid to Dependent Children, Old Age Assistance, or Work Projects Administration aid.

The acceptance of families on relief marks a new departure in housing policy. When Old Harbor Village, Boston's Public Works Administration housing project, was opened, families receiving public aid of this nature were excluded.

Some of these 100 told housing officials they "would move in tomorrow." Others will have to wait because they are required to give advance notice to their present landlords. Most of the 100 are expected to move in within the next 10 days. After that, tenants are expected to move in at the rate of 50 families a week after the first apartments are occupied, according to Francis X. Lane, Executive Director of the Authority. Many of the 43 ultra-modern buildings are already completed, and others are nearing completion.

The circulation of false rumors about regulations in the projects has not deterred an army of more than 12,000 persons applying for admission. A number of these rumors were denied today by housing officials.

Among these false reports are the following: That the buildings would be turned into military barracks upon outbreak of war; that no pictures can be hung on the walls of the apartments; that only new furniture will be permitted in the suites; that the lights go out at 10 o'clock; that tenants are not allowed to have company; and that no telephones are permitted.

Although the new village includes roomy open spaces for lawns and gardens, the project will accommodate 1,089 families in place of the 700-odd families that occupied 460 old structures on the tract previously. Landscaping has been largely completed, and shrubs and trees have been planted.

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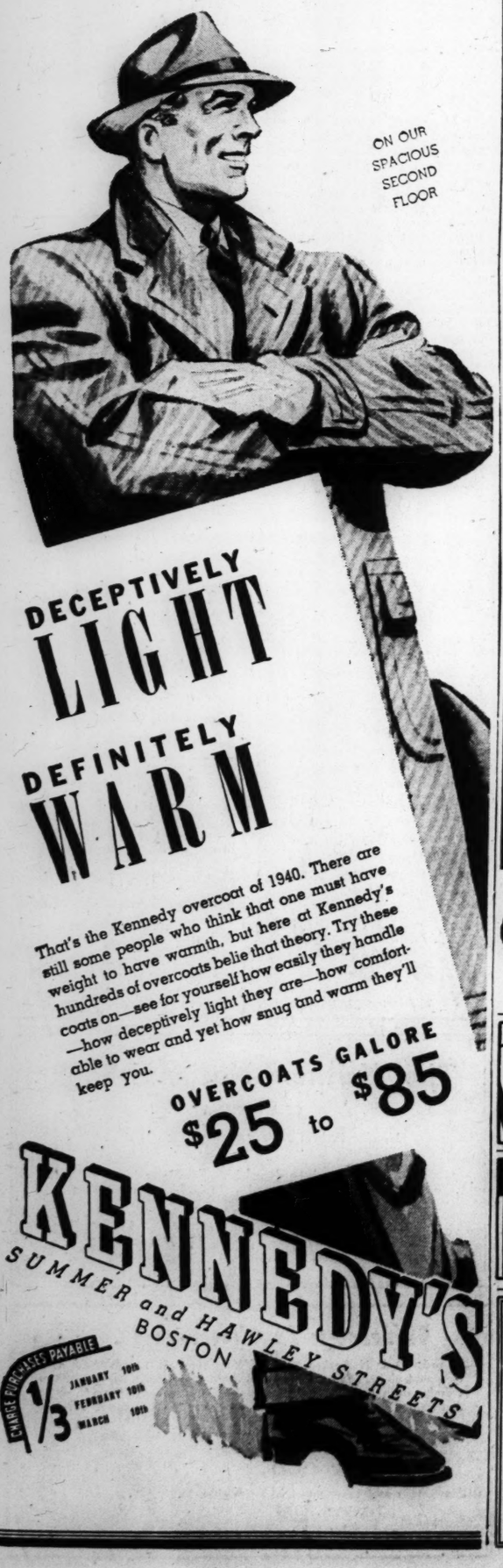
Pavilion for Karolik Art

Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, announced today that ground will be broken within the next week or two for an addition to the Museum edifice, Huntington Avenue, to house the M. and M. Karolik Collection presented in January, 1939.

A one-story pavilion will be built in an angle at the eastern flank of the wing devoted to the Department of Decorative Arts. Museum officials have planned to make this extension as economically as possible by eliminating one of the present collections and relocating two others, so space for a large part of the Karolik gift may be found in the Decorative Arts wing. They were, however, under obligation to exhibit the new collection in a manner commensurate with its importance.

Experts pronounce the Karolik Collection of the utmost value in American art, from the aesthetic point of view. It consists of about 300 pieces of American Colonial and Early Republican styles, and includes paintings, drawings, prints, furniture, silver, porcelains, glass, and needlework.

Carefully collecting during many years, with frequent consultation of Museum curators, the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Karolik of Newport, R. I., kept in mind the aesthetic rather than the archaeological or historical significance. The nucleus of their collection was Mrs. Karolik's family heirlooms. She was formerly Miss Martha C. Codman, and her inheritance came from the Codman, Amory, Derby, and Pickman families.



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SIXTH FLOOR ANNEX

Waltham, 'The City of Watches,' Keeps Time With Progress in Modern Day

Waltham's Growth Covers 200 Years

By John Ritchey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Waltham slips backward in time to 1738 when it was truly what its name means—"a home in the forest."

It is a part of the early history of New England. Its first settlers really experienced all those trials and difficulties which have come to be associated with the founding of this part of the United States.

Lying near the headwaters of the Charles River it still retains something of that picturesque quality that the city's forefathers saw in it—rocky and rugged eminences and forest growth. Today may be added thriftily cultivated farm acreage and well kept estates, all watered by the many ponds, brooks and rivers. One can understand why the first settlers called it "Eden Vale."

The more settled part of the city has taken on an air of modernity. It stretches across an undulating plain, surrounded by hills and bisected by the Charles River.

The ancient river is a pulse of the city's life. Not only was it a promise to those early settlers, it has fulfilled that promise, supplying excellent facilities for manufacturing and has been a dominant factor in Waltham's prosperity.

Farming Center

From the time of its founding in 1738 until the beginning of the nineteenth century it thrived as an agricultural center. Then agriculture yielded to industry and it was then that the moving ribbon of a river began to make its power felt.

This industrial trend began in 1813 with the establishment of the old Boston Manufacturing Company—which was the first factory in America, it is claimed, to manufacture raw cotton into finished cloth, carrying out the complete process under one roof. The enterprise prospered with the town. Other industries grew.

Today Waltham lays claim to:

The first city where watches were successfully manufactured in the United States.

Refining the first kerosene oil suitable for household use.

Inventing and making the first chalk crayons.

And so the tale runs. Even in the field of politics Waltham claims a first, for Waltham claims to be the first city in Massachusetts to adopt a single board of Government.

Iron Foundry

Among the other enterprises that soon sprang up with the founding of that first industry were an iron foundry and a chemical laboratory where some of the first experiments were made with petroleum products.

At the present time there are more than 125 industries in Waltham engaged in the production of such diverse articles as knit goods, furniture, canoes, enamelware, plumbing supplies, paper, silk goods, silk screen art goods, traffic signs, vermin exterminators, salesbooks, shoes, batteries and oil-burners.

Naturally the population growth has kept pace with the growing industries. In 1765 there were only 663 residents in the entire town. In 1940 the total had reached 40,794.

And some of these citizens placed a mark on the pages of history. There were 123 men of Waltham in the Battle of Lexington. In 1930 a grateful city remembered those who fought for freedom with a tablet mounted on an antique millstone and placed at the junction of Lexington and Lincoln Streets. The bronze tablet depicts son, father, grandfather and regular soldier on the way to battle.

And this participation in the battle of freedom was not all. In 1776 the town fathers voted "that if the honorable Congress should, for the safety of the United Colonies, declare them free and independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they, the said inhabitants, will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure."

Dignified City Hall

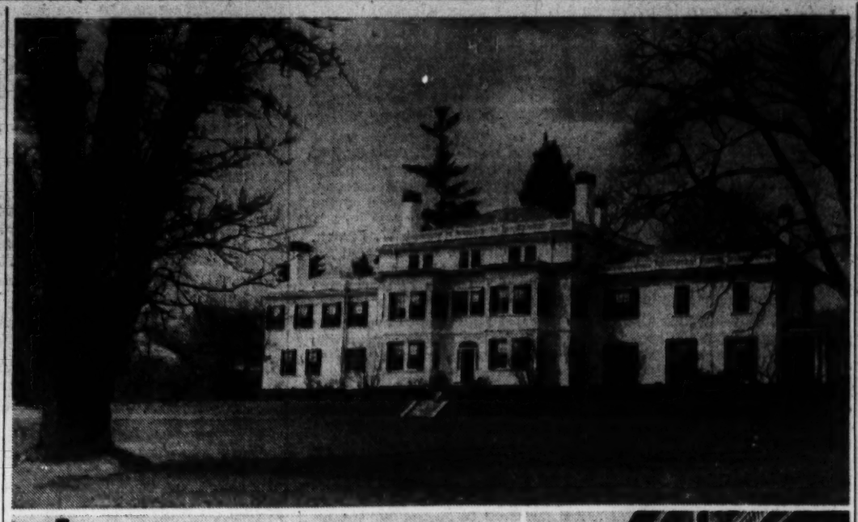
One thinks of that early civic determination today as one looks at the simple dignified City Hall, situated on the Common, a tasteful adaptation of American Colonial design built in 1925. The Common itself comprises a park of over seven acres. Educational buildings provide for more than 6,000 students, the 16 structures including the High School with its ten-acre athletic field, and two junior highs.

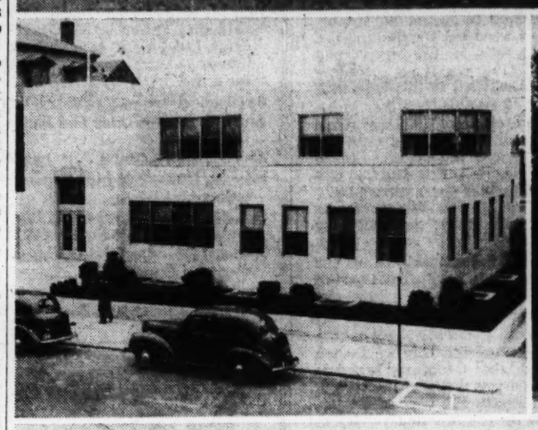
And citizens of Waltham who have prospered have been generous to their town. Francis Buttrick donated the Public Library, which stands near the Post Office. It is a pleasant Georgian structure well lighted and well stocked. The Hamblin L. Hovey Memorial Institute, on Main Street, has two halls, one seating 1,200 and was given to the men of Waltham to "provide recreation, amusement, instruction and baths."

And a further air of culture and history may be felt in the two old residences to which the citizens point with a degree of satisfaction. The Theodore Lyman House, a private home on Lyman Street, lays claim to being one of the few houses outside of Salem designed by Samuel McIntire, noted Colonial architect, celebrated for the dignity and fine detail of his creations. The Lyman house is no exception.

Then there is the famous Gore Estate, so celebrated that it scarce needs remention. Once the residence of Govenor Gore, it is now owned by the Gore Place Society and is open to visitors. It is an American landmark.

Waltham, itself, is somewhat of an American landmark.





By a Staff Photographer

At Home, Business and School in the Modern Version of Eden Vale

Top: The Lyman Estate, a good example of early New England architecture. Left center: The new, modern home of the Waltham Federal Savings Bank (Thomas M. James Co., architects). Right center: Eight students on the steps of Chapel Hill School, one of the fine educational institutions found in Waltham. Bottom: An illustration of the increasing number of new homes being erected in the city. Attractive lawns and gardens are popular.

Residential Building Upsurge In Waltham Heads to Record

Waltham is usually referred to as "the city of watches." If the present building boom continues, it may become known as "the city of homes."

This year stands well toward being the best for private building since 1929, according to Earl Arnold, Secretary of the Waltham Chamber of Commerce. The total value of building permits is already nearing the $1,000,000 mark.

Mr. Arnold likes to emphasize that most of this vital increase of building consists of homes. In 1934 only 16 permits were issued for the erection of single dwellings, compared with 117 so far in 1940.

Waltham has long been a humming hive of industry, but for some years, while surrounding communities were experiencing home-building booms, this city's growth in new homes and families was comparatively small. All this has changed. Now, more than a half dozen residential developments have been opened and several more are under way.

William W. Stokes, City Building Inspector, reported the other day that inquiries by builders and contractors indicate that there is likely to be continued activity in home construction during the remainder of this year.

This growth in home building fits in well with Waltham's important and extremely large retail facilities. In 1929 the total volume of retail sales was $19,000,000. By 1933 value had declined to $13,000,000. Last year it increased to $17,000,000.

The retail trade in Waltham serves about 29 communities which shop in "the city of watches" at least in part, making a total shopping population of 300,000. There are 488 retail outlets which employ 2,450.

So Waltham is well equipped to take care of a sizable increase in the number of homes. School facilities are also numerous and well distributed.

Mr. Arnold attributes the sudden growth in home building in Waltham to the fact that many of the other surrounding communities are saturated and home-hunting families are realizing more and more that Waltham offers many opportunities for those seeking both urban and rural atmosphere blended so that the one may have the advantages of both.

Field Station Gardens Helpful

Waltham, along with its many other interests, is also garden-minded. It has gardens which may be enjoyed by all its citizens, rich and poor alike, at the Waltham Field Station. Here, in season, is an unusually fine perennial garden. Here, too, is a rock garden of distinction. Both grow a wide variety of blooms.

Gardeners, both of the home and professional variety, drive from all over the metropolitan area to visit the Beaver Street gardens. All the newest varieties of the various flowers, as well as the old favorites, are growing there and are correctly labeled and growing in suitable locations and combinations.

The Waltham Field Station, which maintains these gardens, is a branch of the Massachusetts State College in Amherst. It was originally established in 1917 at the request of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association for the purpose of doing research work to help the market gardeners with their problems. It was not until 1928 that the florists in Massachusetts obtained an appropriation from the Legislature to increase the equipment and personnel in Waltham to include work on their problems. In 1935 the Station was further enlarged so that it might assist the nurserymen.

Although the Field Station was established to assist commercial horticulturists of these various types, the research work done there has proved very helpful to amateurs as well. In fact, Ray M. Koon, who is the present head of the Station, says that it is now necessary for the members of the Station staff to spend nearly half of their time answering requests for information from amateur gardeners, and each year these requests are increasing.

Perhaps the most widely used service of the Station is its soil-testing service. Anyone may take a sample of soil from his own backyard to the Station and have it analyzed. The Station tells not only what type of soil it is but also what needs to be added to make it more perfect for ordinary garden uses or for any special use as requested by the gardener interested.

Waltham Hills Are Numerous Colonists Knew 'Boston Rock'

The seven hills of Rome made that city famous throughout the world. So much cannot be said for the hills of Waltham but nonetheless they have their significance and interest.

Prospect Hill dominates the landscape and it has been known by that name since earliest times. In 1669 it was also called Knop's Garden. This from William Knop who was granted a dividend lot on the west slope of the hill that was sold by his son in 1659. For a long time it was called Knop Garden—though there is no evidence that it ever was cultivated. Perhaps the reference had a note of satire. The summit is about 480 feet above sea level.

Bear Hill was known by that name as early as 1669. It is one of the highest elevations. Boston Rock, south of Weston Street, is generally believed to be the "very high rock" mentioned by Governor Winthrop in his journal.

Why the name Jericho was ever given to the hill north of Prospect is puzzling, according to town historians.

Stearns' Hill is another 340-foot elevation. It overlooks Great Pond from the east, and is one of the places where John Eliot is said to have preached to the Indians at the period when he was engaged in the translation of the Bible into the Indian tongue.

So they go, the hills of Waltham. There is Crow Hill, Cedar Hill over whose summit passes Pigeon Lane which also crosses Pigeon Hill, once, so the records have it, the nesting place of great companies of pigeons."

'Watch City' C. of C. Facts Its 'Dividends'

Interesting facts of the growth of its city are distributed by the Waltham Chamber of Commerce in an original and efficient manner. By means of the most modern equipment the Chamber publishes and distributes among its members bulletins of statistics and other vital information.

These bulletins carry a note stating that the information and the service is in the form of "dividends" from the Chamber. In addition the Chamber provides business statistics over the telephone.

Listing many services as "dividends" the Waltham Chamber is able to stress the fact that financial support of the city's leading civic organization actually pays its members dividends.

"We have had some very favorable responses from the bulletins we send out," said Earl J. Arnold, Secretary of the Waltham Chamber. "These compliments and congratulations not only come from our local members but from business executives in other cities, whose firms may have branches in Waltham."

Chapel Hill School Outstanding

Chapel Hill School in Waltham is one of the outstanding examples of the many educational opportunities to be found in the Watch City. The school traces its history back 80 years, and it draws boys and girls from many states and from foreign countries.

Pleasantly situated on the main road from Waltham to Lexington, the school is in the Piety Corner section of the city. Here much of the simple charm of the old New England still remains.

Founded originally as the Waltham New-Church School, the Chapel Hill School was co-educational for many years. Later the name was changed to Waltham School for Girls; but now boys are admitted as day pupils in the lower school. Beginning with primary grade it takes students through primary school.

The entire school, both boarding and day, is conducted in a country-day school manner, that is, the school day is long with play time integrated with study. Especially emphasized is the informal home atmosphere, and special efforts are made to foster a cooperative sentiment among the students.

Waltham Plant Vacated, but 16 Firms Move In

Waltham has a story to tell of how an industrial city came back from a national recession with courage and initiative.

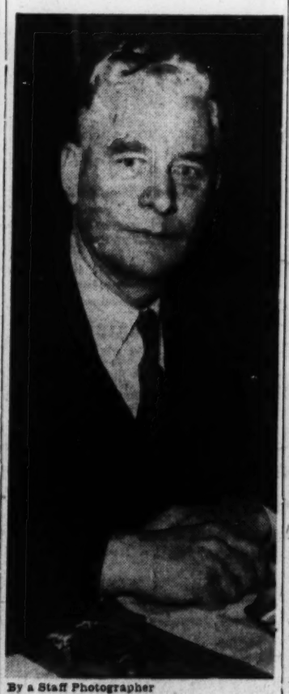
A single instance of this ability to make success out of what appeared to be a failure may be found in the story of the Boston Manufacturing Company property, a textile plant which was vacated, emptying 550,000 square feet of floor space.

In the very middle of the depression this plant began to fill up with new industries. Today it has 16 manufacturing sales and warehouse firms, which employ many workers, and the pay roll exceeds that of the textile mill at the time of cessation.

A group out of the watch factory worked in a gift shop by making novelties which required high skill. Some of the products, like the toasted sandwich lifter, function mechanically. The output is so large and varied today that it reaches into the leading gift shops

Mayor Sees City Debt Shrink

A record of increased City efficiency and lowered or maintained tax rates has marked the Administration of Mayor Arthur A. Hansen of Waltham, now in his second term.



By a Staff Photographer

Arthur Hansen
Mayor of Waltham, whose administration aims at economy.

Mayor Hansen expresses deep satisfaction that during the past three years a steady decrease in the City's indebtedness has been shown without any curtailment of vital civic services.

An officer in the United States Army during the World War, Mayor Hansen has brought some of that military orderliness into the affairs of the City Government.

Waltham operates under the Plan B type of government, consisting of a Mayor and a Council which are elected. The Mayor's appointments and removals of department heads and members of boards, except in the case of the City Solicitor, must be confirmed by the Council.

Waltham Inspects Boundary Markers

Officials of the city of Waltham are going in for considerable hiking just now. Yesterday, at their invitation, they met with some town officials of Watertown for a perambulation of the boundary markers between the two communities. The trip took them from the granite monument near the north bank of the Charles River where Waltham, Watertown and Newton come together to another granite monument near Dwight Street, Watertown.

The walkers report the markers are all in good condition except one located on Hagar's Lane which was tipped toward Watertown. Watertown officials have agreed to have this marker straightened, at Watertown's expense.

The Waltham officials are going to meet with some men from Newton to inspect boundaries between those two cities on Nov. 26.

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Water Gates Stir Interest Of Kibitzers

Kibitzers lost a favorite place to kibitz the other day with the opening of the new water gates at the mill sluiceway off Moody Street in Waltham—though, of course, it really is past the time of good kibitzing weather.

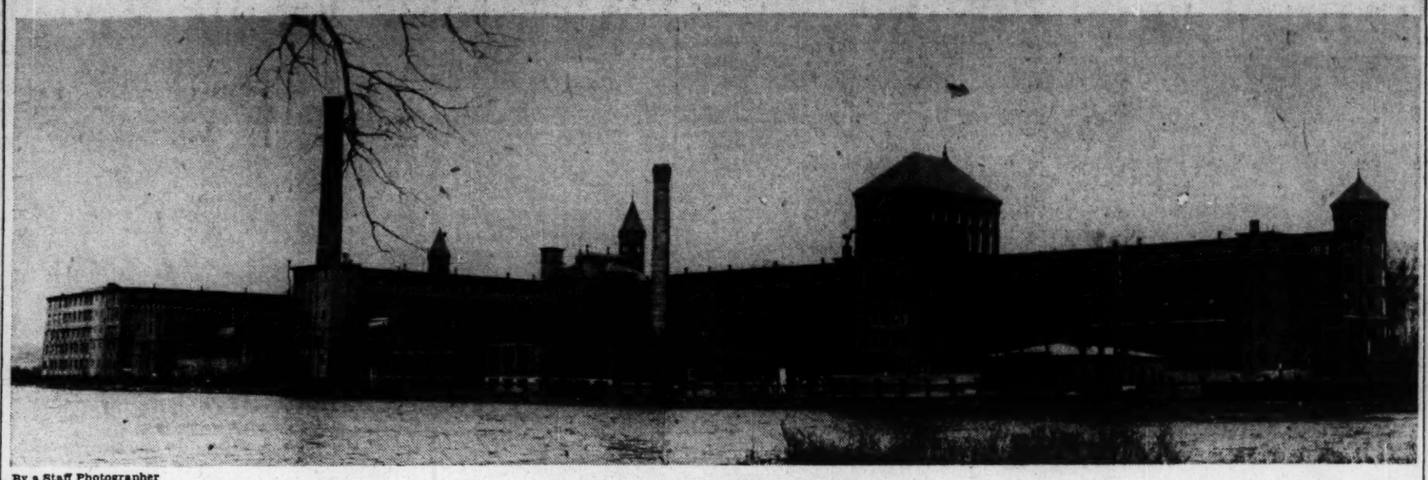
But for the past two months, while the $12,000 water gates were being installed, one could always see the self-formed club for inspection leaning on the bridge, watching with that quiet intensity that seems to especially go with the gentle art of kibitzing.

Now that the metal shield which held the water back has been removed, the water is being dammed by the new gateway.

Nearly three months ago the flow of water in the canal was turned off at the request of the Edison Company, which wished to repair the huge water-wheel which it used in connection with the manufacture of electricity. The Metropolitan District Commission immediately began work on the new water-control gateway to replace an old-style shutoff.

In place of the swinging type of gates which formerly were used, the new gate is formed by six-inch-square timbers fitted into the notched concrete, and removable individually. These timbers lay one on top of the other for 12 feet down from the top, to a 4½-foot-high base of concrete. Two sets of grooves have been made in the concrete forms for the sake of allowing for a double gate if necessary.

Home of the Tick of Time in Waltham



By a Staff Photographer

The Waltham Watch Factory

One of the best-known watch manufacturing plants in the United States

Waltham Savings Association Has Enviable Record

A record of 60 years of service was celebrated by the Waltham Federal Savings and Loan Association with the recent opening of what bank officials characterize as one of the most modern bank buildings in the State.

The Waltham Federal was organized on Oct. 21, 1880, as the Waltham Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association, by a group of local citizens. The institution was first located in Rumford Hall, known to many as the old City Hall. Subsequently, offices were moved to the Lawrence block, on the site of the present Lawrence building, then to the Eagle block, and later to the National Bank building. For the last 20 years, prior to the construction of its present new building, the Waltham Federal was located at 45 Moody Street.

At the time the institution was established, assets amounted to $2,332. Twenty years later, in October, 1900, it was firmly established, with assets of $650,082 and reserves of $11,444. At the end of 40 years, in October, 1920, assets had grown to $3,140,702 and reserves amounted to $80,211.

Today, the Waltham Federal has assets of more than $7,782,000 and reserves of $433,690, with a steady upward trend being shown for both total resources and number of savings accounts.

Waltham History Records Work of City's Famous Men

Waltham has had more than the usual number of famous personages.

There was Samuel Livermore (1732-1803) for instance, who was born in Waltham on what is now known as the Lyman Estate. He was made King's Attorney-General of New Hampshire by Colonial Governor Wentworth. He was several times delegate to the Continental Congress, was made Chief Justice of New Hampshire and a member of the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution. He was elected to the House of Representatives and later United States Senator. He was the Sam Livermore of the famed "Northwest Passage," by Kenneth Roberts.

Others who have left a mark of honor on Waltham's scroll of history include:

Elijah Livermore, elder brother of Samuel, was the founder of Livermore, Maine. Hannibal Hamlin was his grandson.

The Rev. Cyrus Pierce (1790-1860) was born on the old Pierce farm near Trapelo Road and Lincoln Street. He was a prominent educator and founder of the first State Normal School, now at Framingham.

Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks (1816-1894) bobbin boy and machinist at the cotton mill. Was largely self-educated, admitted to the bar, was Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington and Governor of Massachusetts. He volunteered in the Civil War and was made Major General.

Jonathan Brown Bright, born on the Bright Estate, Main Street. Merchant and author of "The Brights of Suffolk, England," represented in America by the descendants of Henry Bright, Jr. of Watertown.

Cotton to Help Drive Trains In Egypt in Form of Oil Cake

Foreign Trade Flashes

Egyptian State Railways are to use cotton seed cake as locomotive fuel, in conjunction with coal, and contracts for the purchase of 40,000 tons of cotton seed cake have been signed, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

No coal is produced in Egypt, and the increasing restrictions imposed on shipping as a result of the war have made it more and more difficult to import supplies of this item, Mr. Smith said. The use of cotton seed cake is expected to result in substantial savings in fuel costs to the State Railways.

Another step to combat the fuel deficiency was recently taken by the railways when about 100 of the state locomotives were converted to burn fuel oil.

New Port in Peru

Construction of a port at Maturani, a few miles north of Mollendo in Southern Peru, is reported well under way, and official estimates have been made that it will be ready for service by February, 1941. A foreshore has been blasted out of the hills of solid rock, a breakwater built, a powerhouse constructed, and customs warehouses are in process of erection. As yet, however, the port lacks a supply of fresh water, all of which is being brought by tank barge from Mollendo.

Prohibitive Freight

Freight rates check the sales of United States lumber in South Africa. The latter country looks to the United States and to Canada for a much higher proportion of its timber imports because of the war, but freight rates are so high that there seems but slight prospect of early consumption of anything like a normal quantity.

Paint for Iraq

Paint products formerly supplied to Iraq by the United Kingdom, Japan, and Germany, are expected to be furnished by the United States as a result of the war. The imports of ready-mixed and cold water paints into Iraq, dropped from 910,528 kilograms in 1938 to 788,141 in 1939. Imports of all types of varnishes increased from 29,702 kilograms in 1938 to 43,017 in 1939.

Rains Help Gum

Production of crude gum in the naval stores production area of Durango, Mexico, was normal during August, as a result of heavy rains. Estimated output for the month were 7,000 gallons of turpentine and 80 metric tons of rosin. August sales amounted to 16,000 gallons of turpentine shipped to the United States, and about 90 metric tons of rosin.

Brazilian Iron Up

Pig iron production in Brazil in 1940 will total 200,000 long tons, valued at about $3,500,000, it is estimated. The figure is based on increases shown during the first seven months of 1940, as compared with the same period of 1939. Production totaled 104,278 tons in the first seven months of this year, compared with 91,448 tons in the same months a year ago.

U. S. Machines Count

American statistical machines have been rented by the Portuguese Government for use in compiling the national census which will be initiated this December. The equipment includes 14 automatic visible key punches, and eight automatic sorting machines. The contract provides for payment of $23,000 for rental of the machines for a period not exceeding 14 months, with the Portuguese Government having the option of applying that sum toward payment for machines in event they are later purchased.

Coast Guard Craft Taken Over by Navy

The United States Navy has just taken over temporarily two Coast Guard cutters to help meet a demand for small boats being experienced by the Navy.

The Cutter General Greene, which usually bases at Woods Hole and engages in ice observation work in the Labrador area, is now operating under the Navy in conjunction with the converted fishing trawlers in mine sweeping maneuvers off Boston. The other cutter to be taken over is the Woodbury which usually operates in the Gulf of Mexico.

Under peacetime conditions the Coast Guard comes under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department but in the event of declaration of war the Coast Guard would automatically come under the Navy.

Dock Workers Fear Tie-Up Of State Pier

Plans to berth a large cargo of Australian wool at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, about Dec. 10, brought a formal protest from the International Longshoremen's Association, when officials of that organization appeared before the State Department of Public Works late yesterday. The pier is owned by the State, but is used by practically all the intercoastal business of the port, and those interests maintain that sending a big cargo of wool there will cause serious congestion.

Boston longshoremen will refuse to unload the vessel if union officials believe it will interfere with the free movement of intercoastal cargo handled at that pier regularly. Daniel J. Donovan, Vice-President of the I. L. A., told State officials. Several privately owned terminals are available for handling the big cargo now en route from Australia, Mr. Donovan said, recommending that one of these be used. This, he said, would prevent interference with a regular, year-around business, which, if disturbed, might abandon this port entirely.

Gen. Richard K. Hale, director of the State Division of Waterways, told Mr. Donovan that he would call a meeting of all interested parties in the near future to attempt to reach a satisfactory plan.

He Gets a 'Fourth Term'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22—A "fourth term" has been won by John Marsolini of Milton, Mass. Brown University seniors have chosen him class President again by popular ballot. Mr. Marsolini, an outstanding student and athlete, has been president of his class since he was a freshman.

Boats Sought In Trade With South America

With several of its new, fast, cargo carriers, acquired by the United States Navy, for national defense purposes, Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., are seeking to charter two vessels of the laid-up fleet of the United States Maritime Commission, to help maintain service in the east coast of South America run to Boston, New York, and other North Atlantic ports.

Movement of freight in this service is at record peaks, with a boom that is said to be unprecedented in the history of ocean freight service between the two continents. The boom is due chiefly to the fact that most of the normal outlets for South American products have been closed by war conditions, and trade with the United States is far more flourishing than it has been.

With the idea of helping out American companies whose tonnage was being or is about to be utilized for national defense work, the Maritime Commission invited bids for the charter of their laid-up steamers Deer Lodge, now at Norfolk, and West Keene, now at New York.

The charters are to run for two months, with option of renewal for an additional two months, so that companies with additional tonnage under construction may tide over their needs with the chartered ships until new ships can be completed.

Probation Group Seeking Members

In 1841 John Augustus, Boston shoemaker, happened to be in court one day and heard a man arraigned for drunkenness. The man could not pay his fine. Augustus asked that the man be allowed a short probation period and be placed in his care.

Thus probation began. A few weeks before the ushering in of the probation centennial, replete with historic interest to Bostonians, Gen. Daniel Needham has issued an appeal for funds on behalf of the National Probation Association in connection with its annual membership campaign in Boston.

"The National Probation Association," General Needham said, "exists for the sole purpose of preventing further delinquency through helping to develop well organized probation and better court conditions. This is one of the strongest and most intelligent forces the community has for saving young people from a career of crime."

Contributions should be made payable to the National Probation Association and sent to Gen. Daniel Needham, 75 Federal Street.

Namesake Here Radiocasts Cheer to Boston, England

Peaceful Boston, Mass., spoke words of good cheer to embattled Boston, England, last night as Gov Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin joined in assuring the "parent" city, in a special radiocast over shortwave Station WRUL, of continued assistance.

They spoke with Allan Forbes, Massachusetts Chairman of the New England Committee to Defend America, in the first of a series of radiocasts carrying messages from New England communities to their "parent" towns in England.

"We are tightening our belts so that we may help," Governor Saltonstall said. "Lights are burning by night in our factories to speed the production of materials that will aid in stemming the tide. Our men in public life are figuring ways to assist. Our people are opening their homes and their pocketbooks to relieve the victims of aggressors."

The people of Boston have opened their homes to English people, they are giving funds for food, clothing and shelter for war victims, and "in our factories skilled men and women work day and night to render material aid," Mayor Tobin declared.

"The people of Boston are of many races and creeds—yet we are united in our admiration of you and united in our prayers to God for your safety and success," he went on.

WRUL, which is a non-profit organization devoted to educational radiocasting, has received numerous letters from Boston, Coventry, Birmingham, London and other points in England from listeners who state the station is easy to pick up and is quite popular, officials stated.

Speaking as a private citizen, Mr. Forbes told his English hearers that the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union has recently sent to England ambulances, a fully-equipped first-aid post, knitted articles and supplies.

Next Thursday Plymouth, Mass., will radiocast messages to Plymouth, England. Subsequent programs telling of American sympathy and aid will be directed to Lincoln, Braintree, Hingham, Worcester, Manchester, Bristol, Winchester, Cambridge, Portland and Gloucester in England. The program can be picked up locally on 11.79 megacycles, 25 meter band, officials of the station announced.

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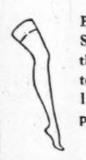
HOSIERY GIFTS



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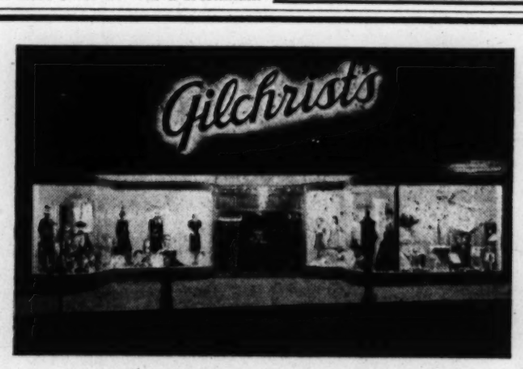

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	813,760
1940 volume to date	185,754,636
1939 volume to date	239,269,560

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—A moderate amount of buying power returned to the stock market today and lifted selected issues fractions to 2 points or so.

While many leaders shifted over a narrow route, steels and specialties were out in front throughout. Prices slipped after mid-day but revived later and, near the final hour, were around their peaks.

Except for intermittent flurries, dealings were exceptionally quiet. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

A little less war apprehension, brokers said, was a helpful factor in that traders were able to turn their attention to the brightening home business sector. Boosted and extra dividends buoyed a number of stocks. Speculative spirits generally, it was added, seemed to have been improved by the Thanksgiving recess.

Better acting shares included those of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Certain-Teed and International Paper preferreds, Sears Roebuck and Anaconda.

In the curb rising inclinations were exhibited by Jones & Laughlin, Brewster Aero, Bath Iron Works, Lake Shore and Aluminum of America.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans captured a good share of the buying interest displayed in today's bond market.

Near the final hour bonds of Alleghany Corp., Illinois Central, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Missouri Pacific showed gains running from fractions to around a point.

Brazilian and Italian issues gave a good account of themselves in an irregular foreign list.

Others ahead included Pacific Telephone 3¼s of '66, "B," Third Avenue adjustment 5s, Portland Gas 4½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, and Florida East Coast 5s of '74 certificates. The latter gained ⅜ on transfers of 1,012 certificates.

U. S. Governments were almost ignored but such changes as occurred were mildly upward for the most part.

Holiday Reduces Auto Production

DETROIT (AP)—Output of the automobile factories this week, according to Ward's Reports, Inc., will total 102,340 cars and trucks, reduced chiefly by the Thanksgiving holiday. Last week's assemblies numbered 120,943, highest level since the summer of 1937. A year ago this week 72,520 vehicles were completed.

Ward's said that production would turn upward next week when five-day schedules become general again, but added that the levels of earlier November would not be reached.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Automotive Gear Wks. Inc, cum cv pf	$1.23⅞	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Barnet Inc "A"	$1	..	Nov. 26	Nov. 19
Carey (Philip) Mfg Co 6% pf	$1.50	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
E Massachusetts St Ry Co6%cum 1pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 2
MacKinnon Steel pf	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Mich PS 7% pf	$11.37½	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do 6% pf	$9.75	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do $6 pr pf	$46.50	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Okla Int Slate M "B"	$1.25	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Simmons-B'dman Pub Cp$3 cum cv pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 14	Dec. 5

Final

Ca Indus A & B	$1.75	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Westvaco Ch Pr pf	5% 1583c	Dec	9	..

Interim

Bulolo Gold D	$1.50	..	Dec. 16	Nov. 21
Placer Develop	60c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 21

Extra

Assoc Invest	$1	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Boston Herald Tr	40c	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 2
Central Cold Stor	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
General Box	6c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 2
Pacific Indemnity	20c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Package Mch	$1	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Progress Laundry	25c	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 20

Stock

Deposited Bk Shares of N Y A	2½%	..	Jan. 2	Nov. 15
Giddings & Lewis Ma Tool Co	100%	..	Dec. 6	Nov. 25
Intl Bus Mach	5%	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
McKenzie R L G M	*	..	Dec. 18	Nov. 30

*Share McMarmack R L G M for each share held.

Irregular

Callaway Mills	15½c	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 10
Cutler Hammer	50c	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
412 W 6th Co	$2	..	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Essex Co	$1	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Mich Stl T Prod	15c	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
Public Invest Philadelphia orig stk	7½c	..	Dec. 16	Nov. 29
Public Invest Philadelphia cash stk	7½c	..	Dec. 16	Nov. 29

Liquidating

Wells Fargo Invest	$1	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 30

Initial

Am Export L pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Armstrong Rubber A & B	$1	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
May Hos Mill (new)	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 23

Resumed

Atch Top&S Fe RR	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 2
Ralston Stl Car Co	50c	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 22

Year End

Monsanto Chem	$1.50	..	Dec. 14	Nov. 26
Vulcan Detinning	$2.50	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10

Regular

Ala Pow 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Alb & Sus RR	$4.50	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Assoc Invest	50c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 9
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Boston Herald Tr	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Bucyrus-Erie pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Catelli Food F	25c	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 22
Do pf	37c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 22
Cent Cold Stor	12½c	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 5
Coty Inc	25c	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Gen Box	$2	S	Dec. 20	Dec. 2
Getchell Mine	3c	..	Nov. 11	..
Indus Cr Lumb	25c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 13
Do pf	87½c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 13
Kerr L Mines	5c	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Lake Shore M	50c	Q	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
May Hos Mills pf	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 23
McKenzie R L G M	3c	Q	Dec. 18	Nov. 30
Mons'to Ch A-B	$2.25	S	June 1	May 30
Okla IntStM pf	$1.87½	S	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Pacific Indemnity	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Package Mch	50c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Prov Ln & Sav deb	15c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
do pf C	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
do pf D	$1.25	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Riverside Silk M A	50c	Q	Jan. 2	..
Vulcan Detinng pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Wisc Invest	10c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 7

Electric Auto-Lite Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Auto-Lite Co. reported net profit for the first nine months of $3,948,679, or $3.30 a share, compared with $3,850,734, or $3.21 a share, in the like 1939 period.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.80a)	1	53	53	53	..
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	5	54⅛	53	53	−1¼
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	..
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	40⅛	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	31	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	10	10	10	N'v 20
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	..
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	N'v 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	12	23½	23	23¼	− ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	11½	11½	11½	..
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	168½	167	167	−1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 20
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	•1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
73½	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72⅝	72½	72½	N'v 18
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	23	36	35⅜	35¾	− ⅛
17½	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	6	17⅜	17	17½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅞
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	6	16⅛	16	16	− ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	60½	60¼	60½	+1⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	9	8¾	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7¼	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	5	38	37½	37½	−1½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	14	89¼	86½	86½	−3
180¾	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180¼	180¼	180¼	N'v 19
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	14	29¼	28¾	29	+ ¾
65	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	6	61¼	61	61	+ ⅞
23½	13⅜	Am Ch & C(1.60)	5	21¾	21¼	21¾	..
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	N'v 20
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	117	117	117	− ½
9¾	5½	AmColtype(½e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 20
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 18
6⅜	3⅛	Am European	1	4	4	4	N'v 20
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 15
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	15¾	15½	15¾	N'v 20
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	..
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	21	39¾	38½	39¼	+1⅜
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅝	4½	4½	..
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	N'v 18
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	13	48	48	48	− ¾
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	22¾	21½	22¾	+1⅜
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13	13	13	N'v 18
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	48⅛	48½	48½	N'v 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	5	81	81	81	−1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13	13	13	+ ¼
39⅛	13¼	Am M & Metal	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 20
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	1	19	19	19	N'v 20
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	5	105	105	105	N'v 19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	17	3	3	3	..
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	5	46⅞	46¼	46¾	− ¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	+1
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	37	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	28	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	10	9½	9½	..
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	26	45¼	43¾	44½	+ ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	N'v 20
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	53½	53	53¼	N'v 19
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	10	28¼	27⅜	28	+ ⅜
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11	11	11	N'v 20
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	− ¼
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	78½	78½	78½	−1⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	N'v 18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	18	167¼	165⅞	167	+1½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69¾	69¾	69¾	− ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	71	70½	71	+ ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152½	152½	152½	N'v 20
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 20
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	17	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	5	98	98	99	+2⅛
12	6	Am Woolen	12	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
59½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	12	56	54	55½	+2½
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	15	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	4	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 18
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	120	27½	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	5	32	31½	31⅝	−1⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 20
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	3	13	13	13	+ ½
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 16
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	2	32½	32½	32½	N'v 20
110½	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	110	109½	110	N'v 19
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	25	5⅛	5	5⅛	..
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	13	54	52½	54	+1½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	N'v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	8	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 20
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅞	7¼	7¼	..
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	N'v 18
93	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	8	92	92	92	N'v 19
45	29½	Associates (2a)	•1	37	37	37	N'v 19
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	63	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
58⅜	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	3	58	57⅛	58	+1
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	3	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	16½	16	16	N'v 20
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	3	17¼	17	17	− ½
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	108	107½	107½	N'v 14
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	49	48⅝	49	..
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	2	74½	73½	73½	N'v 20
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	N'v 20
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 20
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	25	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	15	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	..
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	3	8½	7¾	7¾	− ⅜
8½	4¾	Barber As (½e)	8	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
8¾	4	Barker Bros	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	N'v 20
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	27	9⅞	9½	9½	..
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	N'v 19
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	N'v 20
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 20
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (2½e)	19	33¼	32½	33	+ ½
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	N'v 8
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ¾
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	58	87¼	85¾	86	+ ¼
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	7	134	133	133	..
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25	25	25	N'v 20
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	4	20	19⅞	20	N'v 20
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	N'v 18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	36	19¼	18½	18¾	+ ¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	31½	31	31	N'v 20
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 20
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	5	20	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	26	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 20
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	38½	37½	37½	N'v 20
7	4½	Brew Corp(.55e)	4	4¾	4½	4½	..
13⅜	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	16	12¼	11½	12	+ ⅛
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	17	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅜
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 19
53¾	38	Bristol M(2.40a)	1	43	43	43	−1
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	•6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	9	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (3e)	5	24⅜	24¼	24¼	..
12⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	24	12½	11⅝	11⅞	..
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	9	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	5	33	32	32	..
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	34½	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼

C

26½	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	20	20	20	..
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8½	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Camp Wy(1.15e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	10	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	17	4	4	4	..
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	40	39¾	39¾	N'v 20
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 12
32⅜	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	2	30½	30	30	N'v 20
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	..
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	62½	61¼	62½	N'v 20
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	49	48¼	49	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	..
26¾	17	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	..
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	2	3½	3½	3½	..
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	6	6	6	6	− ¼
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	34	33½	33⅞	+ ½
8⅝	3½	Cert-teed Prod	11	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21	21	21	..
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	3	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	N'v 14
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2¾e)	42	42⅜	42	42	− ⅜
97⅛	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	−1
4⅝	2½	Ches Corp	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1	1	1	N'v 19
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	N'v 18
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
39¾	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38½	38	38½	N'v 20
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 19
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16½	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	2	2⅜	2½	2⅜	N'v 19
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (.5½e)	58	79½	78¼	78¼	..
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	5	9½	9½	9½	..
4½	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	N'v 15
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3½e)	7	38½	38¼	38¼	− ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	4	34	33	33	N'v 20
41⅛	25½	Climax M (1.20)	15	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	6	33	33	33	+ ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	109	108¼	108¼	N'v 20
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61⅛	60	60	N'v 19
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	5	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	− ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	6	28	27¾	28	− ⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	6	20	20	20	..
26⅜	16	Colum Br A(2e)	4	22¼	22	22	..
26¼	16	Colum Br B(2e)	4	22½	22	22	N'v 20
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	43	5⅜	5	5	..
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	80	79¼	80	+ ¼
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 20
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	21	21	21	N'v 19
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	5	32½	32	32	+ ⅛
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	39½	38⅞	39	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅜	8	Comi Solvents	15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Reports Stock Shifts In September

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Securities Commission reported yesterday that Irene E. Diehl and Lloyd H. Diehl, both of Detroit, each gave away 1,400 shares of Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing Company common stock in September. The gifts amounted to about $18,000 each at current market values.

The transfer of holdings was disclosed in a supplement to the commission's monthly report on transactions by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations.

Among other September transactions reported were these:

Marvin B. Pool of Chicago sold 600 shares of Butler Brothers common stock. John A. McGregor of San Francisco sold 5,000 shares of Caterpillar Tractor Company common. Leon Levy of Philadelphia gave away 397 shares of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., class B common stock. Clarence Reese of Detroit bought 1,000 shares of Continental Motors Corporation common.

W. L. Eaton of Detroit sold 11,000 shares of Graham Paige Motors common. W. W. Lindsey of Louisville, Ky., and Stanley E. Sloss of Bardstown, Ky., each bought 2,000 shares of Tom Moore Distillery Company capital stock. Arthur W. Grafton of Louisville bought 1,500 shares of the same issue and Thomas Graham of Louisville bought 500 shares.

George E. Fink of Ecorse, Mich., sold 2,000 shares of National Steel Corporation common. Theodore V. Houser of Chicago bought 1,000 shares of Sears, Roebuck & Company capital stock and Donald M. Nelson of Chicago bought 500 shares. M. B. Skaggs of Oakland, Calif., sold 4,900 shares of Safeway Stores, Incorporated, common.

Paul W. Fleischmann of New York, bought 1,300 shares of Standard Brands, Inc., common, and William Zeigler, Jr., of New York sold 1,700 shares through a holding company. Frederick J. Winckler of Detroit bought 1,332 shares of Walker & Company class B stock.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 22

Sterling:	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	.2322
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930**	.4468
Finland—finm'k	.0192x	.0192x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0400	.0400	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2355	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.3950	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5239x	.5239x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2375	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0600	*
Straits Settlm'ts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Isnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Sloane Blabon Dividend

Sloane-Blabon corporation, third largest U. S. linoleum manufacturer, has declared an initial dividend of $4.50 per share on the company's Class A $6 preferred stock, Houlder Hudgins, president, announced. Payment will be made December 14 to stock of record as of November 20, 1940. This is the first payment on the company's preferred since it was issued. Directors also authorized payment of two weeks' pay and continuance of the company's share of group life insurance to all employees with the company six months or more who may be called into service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, Mr. Hudgins stated.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	103	103	103
7 4s '54-44 reg	114.3	114.3	114.3
1 2½s '49-46	113.3	113.3	113.3
3 4¼s '52-47	122.5	122.5	122.5
7 2½s '53-49	108.5	108.5	108.5
1 3s '58-51	113	113	113
25 2¼s '56-54	105.28	105.28	105.28
26 2¼s '65-60	110.3	110	110

Home Owners Loan

5 3s '52-44	108.6	108.6	108.6

New York City Bond

139 3s '80	102¼	101⅞	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleghany cv 5s'44	95½	95	95½
7 Alleghany cv 5s'49	79½	79	79¼
68 Alleghany 5s'50 st	61	59¼	61
1 Allied Stra 4½s'5 1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
15 Am&For P 5s 2030	53¾	53½	53¾
10 Am Int 5½s'49	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
16 Am T&T 5½s'43	104 25-32	104⅜	104⅜
2 Am T&T 3¼s'66	110½	110⅛	110⅛
22 Am T&T 3½s'61	111	110½	110½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	104⅝	104⅜
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	34	33½	34
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105½	105¾
12 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	107¾	108
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5 AT&SFKyM 4s 65	101½	101⅛	101⅛
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	100	100	100
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	69	68⅝	68⅝
10 A C Line cit 4s 52	66	65¾	65¾
5 A C Line 4½s 64	53½	53	53
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 B&O21st mtg 4s st	74	73½	73½
32 B&O 95 st A	36⅜	36	36
45 B&O 95 st C	40⅜	40¼	40¼
30 B&O 2000 st D	36¼	36	36
18 B&O 96 st F	36⅜	36	36
49 B&O cv 60 st	14¼	14	14
7 B&O 4s 48	72½	72⅜	72⅜
10 B&OPLE&WV4s 51st	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 B&O S W 50 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	55½	55	55½
6 BellTPa 5s 60 C	135	134¾	135
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	107	107	107
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	70½	70½	70½
8 Bost&Me 4½s 70	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 Bkly Un Gas 4s 45	111¾	111½	111⅝
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95¼	95	95¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
18 Bur R&P 5? st	44	44	44
12 Can Sou 5s 62	92½	92½	92½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	96	96¼	96¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	95½	95½	95½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	95	95	95
1 Can Pac 5s '44	102⅛	102½	102⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	63½	63½	63½
7 Can Pac 4s perp	53	52½	52⅝
11 Carco C & C 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105
6 Celanese 3s '55	99¾	99¼	99¾
14 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1	7/8	7/8
20 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5½	5	5½
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	108½	170⅛½	108½
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	41¾	40¾	40¾
31 Cen Pac 1st 5s '49	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
5 Cent-Ind 5½s '48	88⅞	88¼	88⅞
5 C & O 3½s 296 D	104	103¾	104
2 C & O rfg 2½s '96E	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 CB & Q rfg 5s '71A	81½	81⅛	81½
11 CB & Q 4½s '77	73	72¾	73
17 CB & Q gen 4s '58	85½	85⅛	85⅛
10 CB & Q 4s Ill '49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 CB & Q 3½s Ill '49	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14½	13⅞	14½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25¼	25	25¼
99 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅛	3⅞	4
10 CMSP&P 5s 2000	1	1	1
CM SP 4½s '89C	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	9½	9⅛	9½
47 Chi & NW gm '87	14½	14¼	14½
20 Chi & NW 4½s '37	14¼	14¼	14¼
71 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1¼	1⅛	1¼
4 CRI&P 4½s '52A	5½	5½	5½
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
4 Ch Un Sta2334s '63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Ch Un Sta23¼s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
21 Cin Un Stk Yd 5½s '56	110½	110½	110½
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55½	55	55½
19 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	80½	80¼	80½
25 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	109	108¾	109
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	85¾	85	85
2 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	75	75	75
4 Clev UnTerm4½s '77C	69¼	68½	68½
1 Col P&I 5s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Col&So 4½s '80	14	13¾	13¾
7 Colmbia G 5s 1952 May	104½	104¼	104¼
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104¾	104¾
30 Coml Mackay Inc'60ww	39½	38½	39½
52 ComwlthEdcv3¼s '58	114	113¼	113¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s '58	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107⅞
3 Con Edis 3¼s '56	104½	104¾	104¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Consolidn Pow 3¼s'65	108⅛	108½	108½
1 Conin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	106	106	106
19 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	19¼	18½	19
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	22½	22½	22½
2 Curtis Pub 6s '55	100½	100¼	100½
2 Davton P&L 3s '70	108⅛	108½	108½
29 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51½	51	51
12 D&RG 4s '3	6	6	6
5 D&RGWest 5s '55	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	1	1	1
10 D&RG West 5s '78	5½	5¾	5¾
23 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100½	99¾	100½
34 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	106¾	106¾
38 Erie rfe 5s '67	16¾	16½	16¾
4 Erie rfe 5s '75	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	77¾	77¾	77¾
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	37	36¾	37
10 Erie cv 4s '53A	30½	30½	30½
10 Erie cv 4s '53B	30½	30½	30½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
2 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7	6¾	7
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	37¾	37¼	37½
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87¾	87	87¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Gotham Silk Ho 5s '46	75	74	74
38 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	108	107¾	108
7 Gt Nor 5s '73	103	102½	102½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	94	93½	93½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '61	108	108	108
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104¾	104¾	104¾
64 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99½	99¼	99½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Gt Nor 3s W deb B	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
6 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	35¾	35½	35¾
12 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	59	58¾	59
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	74½	74½	74½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89	89	89
5 Houst'nOilTex 4½s '54	101¼	101⅛	101¼
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43½	43⅜	43⅜
23 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110½	110½	110½
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	39	39	39
18 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	37⅞	37½	37½
10 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	42¾	42½	42½
3 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	39¼	39¼	39¼
9 Ind Ill ¾ Iowa 4s '50	68¾	68¾	68½
6 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	98½	98½	98½
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	52½	52	52
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	73½	73½	73½
18 Int Paper 6s '55	105½	105	105
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	78	78	78
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	22½	22½	22½
35 Int T&T 5s '55	24½	23¾	23¾
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	57	57	57
11 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	30	30	30
3 K C Term 4s '60	106¼	106	106
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Lac Gas 6s '42A	60	60	60
10 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
10 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
6 Lac Gas 5s '42	94⅞	94½	94⅝
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	95	94½	95
7 L S & M S 3½s '97	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	65½	65½	65½
1 Leh Val THerm 5s '54	46	46	46
1 Leh Val 4½s '2003	21¼	21¼	21¼
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¼	19¾	20
17 Libby McN&L 4s '55	106	105¼	106
7 Loews 3½s '46	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Louisia & Ark 5s '60	85½	85⅜	85½
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99½	99	99
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88½	88½	88½
4 Louis & N 3½s A '50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	77½	77½	77½
48 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	103¼	102¾	103
5 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106½	106½	106½
28 Met Ed 4½s '68	112½	112½	112½
19 Mich 2Con Gas 4s '63	107	106¾	106¾
10 MisSparta&NW 4s'47	12¾	12¾	12¾
24 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	12¼	12	12¼
11 M-K-T 4½s '78	11¼	11	11¼
24 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	⅞	⅞	⅞
70 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17¼	17½
16 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17¼	17½
2 Mo Pac 5½s 2018	1⅜	1¼	1¼
39 NYC 4½s 2013 A	63¼	62¾	63¼
8 NYC cn 4s 98	63¼	62¾	63¼
45 NYC 3½s 46	89¾	89¾	89¾
34 NYC cv 3¼s 52	62¼	61⅝	61¾
20 NYC cv HR 4s 42	99½	99¼	99½
9 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1 NYCh&StL 6s 41	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
8 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝
1 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	58½	58¼	58½
1 NY ChGStL 4s 46	87	87	87
12 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	94¼	94	94¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	110	110	110
1 NY Fxcke&W 4½s 43	57	57	57
12 NYLE&WCoal 5½s 42	96	96	96
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	18	17¾	18
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	31	30½	30½
15 NYNH&H 4½s 67	17½	16¾	17
7 NYNH&H 4s 47	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 NYNH&H 4s 55	15½	15½	15½
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 NYNH&H 3½s 47	15½	15½	15½
4 NYNH&H 3½s 54	15	15	15
14 NYNH&H 3½s 56	15½	15	15½
5 NY & R Gas 6s 51 A	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	112	112	112
15 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41 ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Norf & W 4s 96	13¼	13	13
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	126	125¾	126
5 Nor Am Co 5s 64	104¾	104¾	104¾
37 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62	63
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55	55	55
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50½	50¼	50½
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¾	72¾	72¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42	42
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110¾	110½	110¾
1 Ohio Ed 4½s '65	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
10 Ont Pr Ntn Pwr 5s 43	104	103⅞	104
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107¾	107½	107½
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¾	112¼	112⅜
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	80	80	80
11 Pac T&T 3½s '66 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	49¾	49¾	49¾
11 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	95	94½	94½
9 Pen Co 4½s '63	107	106	106½
2 Pen P&Lt 4¼s '74	109½	109	109
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	110	110	110
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121½	121½	121½
18 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
12 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95½	95¼	95½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Pen RR 3¾s '70	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Phila Co 5s '67	91	90¾	91
3 Peoria & E 4s '40 st	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 Peoria & E 4s '40 st ct	50½	50½	50½
9 Pere Marq 5s '56	74¾	74¼	74½
20 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65½	65¼	64½
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	63½	63½	63½
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	109	109
1 Phil Bal & W 4½s '81	107½	107½	107½
11 Phila Co 5s '67	106¾	106¼	106¼
6 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109¼	109¾
1 PY Rad C&I cv 6s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
13 Philippine Ry 4s '37	4¼	4¼	4¼
21 Phillips Pet 3s '48	105	104½	105
1 Pitt Cok & Ch 4½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59 B	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
28 PortlGenE 4½s 60	78¾	77¾	78¼
18 Readg 4½s 97 A	80¼	79¾	80
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Rdg 1st Ter Cen 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
9 RemRand 4¼s 56ww	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 RepubSteel 5½s 54	106	106	106
11 RepubSteel 4½s 61	104¾	104⅛	104⅛
23 Repub Steel 4½s 56	106	105⅞	106
5 RichfieldOil 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
5 RioGrWest 1st 4s 39	33	32⅝	32⅝
1 RioGrW 5s '47	7	7	7
1 RI Ark & La4½s34	7	7	7
4 SaguenayPow4¼s 66	89½	89½	89½
4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	63	63	63
5 StLSF 5s 50 B	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
12 StLSF 4½s 78	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
7 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	8¾	8½	8¾
1 StLSF 4s 50 A	9	9	9
3 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	8½	8¼	8½
11 SA&K&PCc Shl 4½s 41	4¼	4	4
11 SA&A Pass 4s 43	69¼	69	69
1 Schulco 6½s 46	34½	34½	34½
7 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	35	34½	35

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	4¾	4½	4¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 50	3½	3½	3½
29 Sea-AllFla 4s'35 A ct	3¼	3⅛	3¼
24 Shell Un 2¼s'54	99½	99½	99½
3 Silesian-Am 7s'41	68	68	68
3 Simmons cv 4s'52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Skelly Oil 2s'50	103½	103½	103½
77 So Bell T&T 3s'79	107⅝	107½	107⅝
2 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	102½	102½	102½
38 Sou Pac 4½s'68	38	37¾	38
126 Sou Pac 4½s'81	38½	38¾	38½
68 So Pac 4½s'49	38⅝	38¼	38⅜
75 So Pac rfg 4s'55	59	58⅝	58⅞
1 So Pac cit 4s'49	37	37	37
45 So Pac 3¾s'46	45½	44½	44⅞
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44	42¾	42⅞
1 So Pac SPTer 4s'50	72	72	72
4 South Ry 6½s'56	81¾	81¾	81¾
12 South Ry gen 6s'56	76½	76¼	76½
2 South Ry gen 4s'56	56½	55⅞	56
28 Brazil 8s 41	18½	17⅞	18½
19 Brazil 6½s 26-57	14¾	14½	14¾
26 Brazil 6½s 72-57	14⅜	14	14⅜
35 Brazil C Ry El 7s 32	16¼	15¼	15¾
3 Buen A 4½s 76	48¼	48¼	48¼
12 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	48	47¾	47¾
4 Buen A 4½s 76	48	48	48
10 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100¾	100⅝
12 Canada 4s 60	95¾	94¾	95⅛
7 Canada 2½s 45	93½	93½	93½
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	12	12	12
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
4 Chile 6s 61 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Cologne 6½s 50	27½	26½	26½
11 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	28¼	27¾	27¾
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	20¼	20¼	20¼
130 Cuba 4½s 77	54⅜	54½	54½
3 Denmark 5½s 55	35	30	35
5 El Salvador 8s '48ct	8½	8½	8½
5 GerCAgrBk6s'60Ju	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 GerCAgBk6s Oct	26½	26½	26½
5 GerCov 5½s '65	14	14	14
1 Ger Gov's '49	14½	14½	14½
1 Ger Gen El 7s '45	36	36	36
5 Ilseder Stl 6s '48	36½	36½	36½
23 Italy 7s 1951	46¼	45½	46¼
1 Japan 6½s '54	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Japan 5½s '65	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	8½	8½	8⅞
50 Mex 5s asd '45	3¾	3¾	3¾
12 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1 Milan City 6½s'52	31	30½	31
2 N Swiss Ws 5s '58	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Norway 6s '43	49	49	49
17 Panama 5s '63 A st	63	62	63
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Prussia 6s '51	26½	26½	26⅞
1 Rhinelbs 7s '46	36	36	36
1 Rhine-Westph 7s '50	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Rhine-Westph 6s '52	27	27	27
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8½	8½	8½
5 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7½	7½	7½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Rome 6½s '52	32½	31¼	32⅛
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	25½	25½	25½
95 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	40	38⅝	39¼
2 Serbs Cts 5l 8s '62	7½	7½	7½
1 Tokyo City 5s '52	24	24	24
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	44	44	44
2 UnStlWk 6½s'47A	36	36	36
1 UnStlWk 6½s 51C	35½	35½	35½
5 Urug a) 3¾s&4¼s'79	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 Westph UnElP 6s '53	27	27	27

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 5,753,000; previous day, 8,871,200; week ago, 7,777,500; year ago, 8,111,600; two years ago, 5,886,100; Jan. 1 to date, 1,416,416,500; year ago, 1,843,816,700; two years ago, 1,619,139,105.

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	62	62	62
4 Argentine 4½s '71	76½	76½	76½
5 Argentine 4½s '71	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Australia 5s '55	55	54½	54½
5 Australia 5s '57	54	54	54
14 Australia 4½s '56	48¾	47¾	48¾
1 Belgium 6½s '49	30	30	30
2 Berlin City 6s 58	27	27	27
5 Berl City El 6½s 51	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Berl El Elev 6½s 56	27	27	27
28 Brazil 8s 41	17½	17⅛	18

Doughton Asks Taxes to Pay for All But Defense Program

Railroads Also Participate In Business Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American railroads have held their share of business in the current upswing, and tonnage for the year is expected to be the largest since 1930, according to the Standard Statistics Company Railroad Service.

Traffic this year has been making a considerably better showing than carloading figures by themselves would suggest. Statistics on tonnage carried and ton-miles for the first seven months disclose gains of 20.2 per cent and 18 per cent, against a rise of only 10.9 per cent in cars loaded.

These discrepancies reflect (1) fuller loading of cars, and (2) a change in traffic composition, with the widest gains in such heavy commodities as coal and ore. The latter factor largely explains the fact that freight revenues for the seven months increased by only 12.8 per cent; coal, ore and similar commodities pay a lower than average rate and move over shorter than average distances. Hence, the average haul for all freight was shortened to 203.3 miles (from 207.0 miles a year earlier) and average revenue per ton-mile dropped to 0.948 cents (from 0.993 cents in the corresponding 1939 months).

Comparison With Production

The I. C. C. last July released a study showing the relationships between actual railway tons and "potential railway tons," the latter based upon computed production of the commodities carried. It indicates that the railroads held their own against competition last year, after having suffered one of the worst competitive losses in history the year before. The Commission's indexes of production and freight follow:

	Potential Freight	Railway Tonnage	Ratio Actual to Potential
1939	88.7	69.6	78.5
1938	76.7	59.6	77.7
1937	82.1	78.2	84.9
1936	86.5	73.8	85.3
1935	71.0	60.9	85.8
1934	66.7	58.9	88.2
1933	61.8	53.8	87.2
1932	57.3	49.9	87.2
1931	73.5	69.2	94.1
1930	81.6	89.2	97.4
1929	105.6	103.8	98.3
1928	100.0	100.0	100.0

On the basis of results through July, a further improvement in the railroads' competitive position is indicated. Industrial production for the seven months was up 13.5 per cent, as measured by the Standard Statistics index. Measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index; the seven months' rise was 16 per cent. In either case, the increase was less than the rise of tonnage (20.2 per cent) or the rise in ton-miles (18 per cent).

Railroad traffic will lose some, if not all, of its advantage over production during the closing months. Carloadings are now running somewhat below last year and, since the drop is almost entirely in coal, tonnage and ton miles are probably recording a slightly wider decrease.

Ton Miles Highest Since 1930

The competitive position of the railroads is as important a potential market factor as the immediate trend of traffic and earnings. From a longer term standpoint it is more so. Loss of tonnage to competitors over a period of years is principally responsible for the defection of investors from this section of the market and, correspondingly, for prevailing conservative market capitalization of railroad earnings. Conversely, further evidence that railroads are no longer losing traffic to competitors will reattract investment interest in rail securities.

On the basis of results to date and projections during remaining months, freight carloadings for the full year will be above the 36,063,000 cars loaded in 1936, but well below the 37,670,000 cars of 1937. Measured in tons or ton-miles, however, traffic will probably exceed the 1937 levels.

Taking the year-to-year increase scored through July and assuming no change during the last five months (which is a conservative assumption in view of the substantial rise reported for August), ton-miles for the full year would total 364,600,000,000, against 333,444,000,000 in 1939 and 360,668,000,000 in 1937. This would be the top figure for any year since 1930, when the total was 383,450,000,000.

Further assuming an average revenue per ton-mile of 0.950 cents, for the full year this would be in the neighborhood of $3,470,000,000, likewise the highest since 1930, when it exceeded $4,000,000,000. In the best recent year, 1937, freight revenue was $3,378,000,000.

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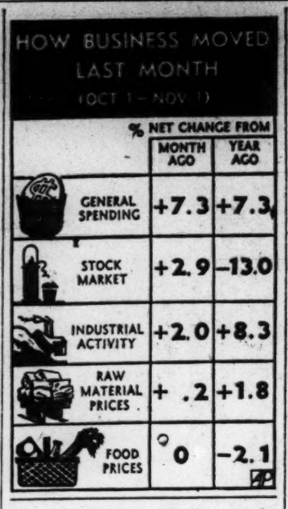

Connely Wants Private Funds Given Chance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The efforts of industry and finance on defense preparations should be co-ordinated through an independent commission of experts authorized by Congress, Emmett F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, declared before the Illinois Manufacturers' Cost Association here.

Mr. Connely proposed the creation of a "non-partisan commission of business experts" charged with two specific duties. These he described as follows:

"First, to determine the best method of promoting and financing national defense so that the objective will be accomplished with a minimum strain on our national financial resources, while at the same time throwing every possible protection around the system of free enterprise, and

"Second, to make an exhaustive study of how our economy can best be adjusted to peacetime activities when the emergency is over."

Industry "in the Army"

Only half of the successful team of 1918 has so far been brought on the field, he said. Industry is "in the army now" but finance is not and the prevailing attitude toward it seems to be, he said, "shall we let the investment market provide the financial sinews for this defense program, as it has done in all past national emergencies, or shall we turn the job over to the government?"

The present situation of investment banking was described as one in which regulations curtail the power of investment bankers to act, and then threats are made that the Government itself will take over more and more of their function in order to fill the gap thus created. "First the victim's hands are tied," Mr. Connely put it, "and then his tools are taken away because he obstinately 'refuses' to go to work."

The system of regulating investment banking does not fit the nation's requirements, he declared. "Its breakdown in the face of national defense financing is obvious, and has been recognized in the new laws and regulations. Its breakdown in the case of so-called normal financing is only slowly coming to be recognized. I predict that it will be realized more and more within the next year or two for we are going to find that production of airplanes, ships, and guns will stimulate collateral and indirect production in dozens of other lines, and those lines are going to need credit.

Credit Problems

"As matters stand now, these indirect producers cannot obtain credit from the Government as easily as direct holders of contracts can obtain it. In many cases they cannot obtain it at all. When they face the delays, the costs, and the penalties of the open market, there will be a strong temptation to go to Washington and ask that the privileges extended to the direct contractor also be extended to the indirect producer; and from that point others, who are left out in the cold, will feel impelled to demand access to this easy and pleasant way of obtaining capital.

"This, I submit, is the wrong way to go about correcting the situation. The right way to go about it is to turn our attention to our strangely one-sided regulation of the investment market, which has ignored the needs of the industrial borrower and which has impaired the mechanism through which investment bankers are compelled to work."

The choice between two systems of financing rests largely with the industrialists, Mr. Connely told the manufacturers. "On the one hand," he said, "a system is proposed which by-passes the difficulties of the open investment market and makes it possible to obtain funds on what looks like easy terms and conditions. This system has not been fully developed as yet, but the stage is set for it, experiments are being made, and it can grow very rapidly.

"On the other hand is the system of financing in the public market, with its restrictions and liabilities, its delays and costs. This system is the one which will have to be followed if the business man wants to remain master in his own house. It is tied in with free initiative and individual enterprise.

"In a word, we have reached a point where it is up to the industrialist to say what he thinks about finance, and to state what kind of an investment banking system he wants to do business with."

Oil Companies in China Firm Against Japanese in Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A locally unpublicized but tremendously important chapter on Japanese-American trade relations in China, having direct bearing on the evacuation advice from Washington, concerns the recent crisis forced upon the foreign oil companies operating in China by the Japanese controlling the occupied areas. In this test the Japanese have now come out loser, not only in the immediate issue but in the whole train of recent events toward which this secret chapter contributed.

The crisis came when the Japanese tried to force two things upon the oil companies—import control for Central China similar to that already in effect in North China, and replacement of foreign oil company trade-marks on their tins with marks of the Japanese who now monopolize retail trade in the occupied areas.

Demands Rejected

Rejecting these demands, the American oil companies followed up with the significant move of advising their personnel to stand ready for evacuation of their families. This was done prior to the Washington advice to all Far East Americans. Very likely to was designed to give the Japanese a shock. All the foreign oil companies, British as well as American, stood firm on the proposition that they would close down rather than yield, it is understood from reliable sources.

Subsequently the Washington advice (believed to be largely based on Anglo-American understanding and the British announced intention to reopen the Burma road into China) came out, affecting all Americans and administering a terrific though quietly received shock to Japanese who had been anticipating a general foreign backdown before the "New Order in East Asia" juggernaut.

Publicity throughout the oil company crisis was rigorously avoided because of the no doubt well-founded belief by the companies that anything printed in this part of the world was bound to have an adverse effect upon their negotiations. Once the element of "face" was involved for the Japanese, it was felt by the foreign side, there would be an almost if not completely unsurmountable obstacle in the way of a Japanese retreat from the position taken. Accordingly not a whisper got out, in spite of the fact that oil company officials were called to Shanghai all the way from North China and that there were other outward signs of "something doing."

Japan Backs Down

By the time the Japanese finally concluded to back down, they had had additional evidence that there was reason to do so. Anglo-American Far East collaboration appeared finally to have become a fact, and there were two dramatic developments only a week before the quiet decision not to press the onslaught against the oil companies—the one, Britain's announcement that the Burma road would be opened to China supplies after three months of closure, and the other, Washington's advice that non-essential Americans should leave the Far East.

In the first moves toward evacuation of wives and children, the oil companies followed up their earlier discreet threat by taking a leading part. However it now appears clear that a problem is developing with reference to how far the American evacuation should go. There is no desire on the part of the oil companies, the banks, traders in motorcars, and a thousand other American commodities to clear out, because any such move entails a possibility that the crisis may go no further but that their place may be taken in their absence by others not easy to dislodge.

In an article dealing with this subject in a Shanghai newspaper, the German economist, John Ahlers, points out that when it comes to American business enterprises, there are very few non-essential Americans in China. Says he:

"American business in China is outstanding for its efficiency. The personnel of the American firms out here are organized in such a way that there is an American citizen in every position that requires an American, and no more nor less. Even the biggest American corporations engaged in the China business have to search the lists of their employees again and again before they are able to find an employee of American citizenship whom they really do not need. Business firms never carry on their pay rolls men who are unessential. . . . Business as it is at the present time rather would seem to require more American businessmen out here than before. This applies in particular to Shanghai.

Much at Stake

"It still seems not fully realized in the U. S. A. that this one city of Shanghai today accounts for almost two thirds of what is left of the whole China foreign trade, and that half of the foreign commerce of Shanghai today either is transacted with the United States, or through American firms. The American banks here account for almost one third of the total commercial banking business of Shanghai. American insurance companies insure more China trade than firms of any other nationality. In Shanghai industry, American money has a fair stake. More than half of Uncle Sam's China investment is concentrated in this city.

"Evacuating the American businessmen from Shanghai would necessarily put a stop to the bulk of American business here. If open warfare were to ensue between the United States and Japan, the safety at home of these American businessmen certainly would be a very desirable thing. But if the American businessmen should be evacuated, and no war should ensue, American Shanghai business would have been victimized by a scare, and at last those who so long have waited for such an opportunity could move in and acquire at American expense a business position here from which it will be extremely difficult to oust them later. . . . It would appear advisable to American businessmen to say out here, to hold on to the last, and not to give way before all chances for maintenance in this way have completely disappeared.

"American China trade is one of the oldest branches of American foreign commerce. For 156 years Americans have been prominent in China business."

Demand for Steel From Normal Lines Of Activity Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age said defense work was forming an ever-increasing proportion of total steel business but "tremendous demand" was also coming from manufacturers pursuing normal lines of activity.

"The automobile industry," said the weekly review, "the railroads, refrigerator manufacturers and many other makers of household equipment are among those whose needs have increased.

"With steel ingot production at a new peak of 97 per cent of the industry's capacity, new business is flowing to the mills at a rate considerably in excess of shipments and compares closely in total volume with that of the hectic buying period in Oct., 1939.

"The problems of distribution are becoming more acute as deliveries lengthen, placing many steel users in a position where they must wait for many weeks unless they can obtain government certification of immediate need for defense manufacturing.

"Although the priorities board of the National Defense Advisory Commission is now functioning, a voluntary system of priorities still prevails in the steel industry.

"Total sales are in such volume that steel mills will be booked through the first quarter on most products within 30 days or less and some orders are now being received, unsolicited, for second quarter. These are being accepted on the basis of price in effect at time of shipment.

"With only a few exceptions, steel products are now quoted for January delivery at the earliest."

Roosevelt Field Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Roosevelt Field, Inc., operating the flying field from which many transatlantic flights once started, announced the first dividend paid since the company was incorporated in 1929. Directors voted a payment of 20 cents a capital share, payable December 17 to stock of record December 3. The field's 23 hangars, a hotel and mechanical facilities now are occupied constantly, following 10 years of comparative inactivity.

Bank Clearings Make New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 23 leading cities in the United States in the week ended Nov. 20, totaled $6,748,673,000, a new high for 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This represented a gain of $1,362,435,000 over the preceding week, which was shortened by the Armistice Day holiday, contrasted with a week-to-week gain of only $413,065,000 between the two similar weeks of last year.

The latest week's total showed a rise of 19.8 per cent over the $5,633,653,000 for the like 1939 week.

Turnover of check money at New York City alone at $3,746,535,000 was the largest since the first week of April, and 23.5 per cent above the $3,034,475,000 a year ago.

For the outside cities, excluding New York City, the total was $3,002,138,000, the highest level since January, 1931.

Engineering Awards Up For 12th Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Contracts awarded for heavy engineering construction this week topped their respective 1939 values for the twelfth consecutive week, Engineering News-Record said.

Total for the short week due to the Thanksgiving Holiday was $74,657,000, a gain of 57 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago but 46 per cent below the previous week.

Private construction struck a lull, falling 39 per cent under a year ago and 57 per cent below last week. Public awards were 145 per cent greater than last year but 43 per cent down from the previous week.

comparisons follow:

	Latest Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Private	$13,958,000	$33,609,000	$32,890,000
State and municipal	12,487,000	33,198,000	31,734,000
Federal	48,212,000	74,312,000	3,041,000
Total	74,657,000	139,119,000	47,665,000

Lion Oil Income Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Lion Oil Refining Co. reported net profit for the first nine months of 1940 of $977,538, or $2.24 a common share, compared with $380,938, or 87 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Given New Post

Carroll M. Guest

J. Luther Cleveland

Elected a director of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Mr. Cleveland is a Vice-President of the trust company and early this year was advanced to become associated with the general management of the bank.

Argentina Decrees Minimum Prices For Wheat and Linseed

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentina has decreed minimum prices for wheat and linseed, effective immediately, and authorized the official grain board to buy grain from producers beginning Dec. 1 as a means of offsetting a sharp drop in prices expected when the new bumper wheat crop begins to reach the market in December.

The Government fixed the price at 6.65 pesos per 100 kilograms of wheat and 9.25 pesos per 100 kilograms of linseed.

(The peso is quoted in New York at about 23.55 cents. One hundred kilograms equal 220.46 pounds. On that basis the wheat would be priced at about 43 cents per bushel.)

Private estimates predict the new wheat crop will reach the huge total of 8,000,00 or 9,000,000 tons, while the normal domestic needs aggregate only 2,000,000 tons. That would leave from six to seven million tons for exports, which have been seriously curtailed by the European war.

The decree stipuated that the grain board may sell any wheat needed by mills at a price of nine pesos per 100 kilograms, which would mean the board could pocket the difference of 2.25 pesos per 100 kilograms.

Reasons for the difference were not given in the decree but some observers said the board thus would help repay its losses incurred through purchase of a great corn crop this year which was not marketable.

The decree added that the mills may buy wheat in the market at the fixed price but in that case they must pay the difference of 2.25 pesos to the board.

Sale of Apparel Wool in September Highest Since 1937

By the Associated Press

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers reported that production activity in the wool textile industry continued to rise in September and that sales of wool goods gained over the preceding month.

Average weekly consumption of apparel class wool in September, the association stated, amounted to 7,150,000 pounds, scoured basis, which the group termed the highest average for any month since March, 1937, and the highest average September consumption since 1918 (when the record began).

"Employment rose 2.2 per cent in the industry from August to September," the report stated, "as the working force was increased by 3,400 employees. Pay rolls in September were 5.8 per cent higher than in August, representing additional wage payments of $107,000 per week."

The association reported Government orders for military cloths rose from 335,000 yards per week and 10 per cent of all sales in August, to 1,596,000 yards per week and 24 per cent of all sales in September. Reported sales of civilian goods also increased, the association said, but not to the same extent.

Louisville Road Orders $4,000,000 Rolling Stock

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Louisville & Nashville Railroad has placed a $4,000,.000 car order with the Bessemer, Ala., plant of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co.

The order, which brings the backlog for the plant to a new record, is for 1,600 fifty-ton hopper cars, 100 end-door automobile cars and 50 seventy-ton gondola cars.

Delivery will be made in 1941. The order will require approximately 40,000 tons of steel, to be rolled in Birmingham mills.

Santa Fe Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Net income of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad in nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted to $4,913,173, equal, after current dividend requirements on the preferred, to 10 cents a common share. This compared with $3,251,199, or $2.62 a preferred share, in the first nine months of 1939.

May Hold U. S. 1941 Deficit To Five Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Budget Bureau calculations indicated today that recently-augmented federal revenues will enable the Government to pay cash this fiscal year for everything but national defense.

They indicated a deficit of about $5,500,000,000, or about the same amount as anticipated military and naval expenses.

The figures were based on the preliminary computations incidental to preparation of the annual budget, and as such were not final. If borne out, however, they would make possible one year ahead of time a new Federal fiscal policy suggested this week by Representative Doughton (D) of North Carolina after conferring with President Roosevelt.

Taxes for "Normal Expenses"

Mr. Doughton, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee—legislative source of all tax measures—said that enough new taxes should be enacted to cover all "normal expenses" of the Government, exclusive of the defense program, and that "no more debts should be passed on to future generations than we can pay ourselves."

Under Mr. Doughton's plan, additional taxes would be necessary to the extent that the Federal budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 is increased over the present year's spending schedule.

Latest estimates of this year's spending approximate $13,000,000,000, the largest peacetime total in history. Congress actually appropriated and authorized contracts for more than $20,000,000,000.

Exactly how much of this grand total will be spent before the fiscal year ends depends on the speed of the conscription program, the rapidity with which factories can produce ordered war materials, and on similar factors.

In the first four and a half months of the year, expenses totaled $3,600,000,000, or an annual rate of $9,600,000,000. Month by month, however, the spending rate is picking up.

Deficit May Be 5 Billion

A year ago, the Federal revenue prospects for this fiscal year were barely more than $5,000,000,000. Now they are rated at $7,000,000,000 or more, due to the 10 per cent "super taxes" enacted last June and the excess profits tax passed in the fall. An additional $700,000,000 was expected by the Treasury from Federal agencies such as the RFC, as repayments of the Government money invested in them originally.

These figures indicated that the deficit might be held to $5,000,000,000 or less, but customary lags in tax collections caused some officials to prefer the $5,500,000,000 estimate.

All these calculations, however, were only incidental to the task of preparing the budget President Roosevelt must submit to Congress in January to cover the next fiscal year.

Budget Director Harold D. Smith said he was holding annual hearings on departmental requests but the size of the budget has not been determined. Some unofficial reports have placed it at $15,000,000,000 or more.

Canada Receives Big Food Contracts From Great Britain

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Agriculture Minister James Gardiner predicted that during the next five years Canada's wheat production would exceed its total consumption and export sales by not more than 100,000,000 bushels.

He announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain during the next year would take Canadian food products, exclusive of wheat, with a total value of $105,741,000.

The Agriculture Minister, just returned from the United Kingdom where he concluded new agreements, announced also that Britain would take Canada's entire surplus of Wiltshire sides, estimated at 425,600,000 pounds, and certain pork products with a total net value to Canada of $69,300,000.

Canada has agreed to deliver 112,000,000 pounds of cheese to Britain in the next year at 14.4 cents a pound, f. o. b. Montreal, two-fifths of a cent above the price under the last agreement and netting $16,000,000 to the Dominion.

Arrangements have been made whereby Canada may also deliver condensed milk to Britain to the value of "at least $3,750,000."

Britain will take canned and frozen Canadian fish valued at $12,050,000 and is prepared to take fruit and honey products from Canada valued at $4,531,000.

Lockheed's Unfilled Orders $280,025,373

BURBANK, Calif. (AP) — Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reported net sales of $33,812,742 for the first ten months of this year, as compared with $28,264,519 for the same period in 1939.

Unfilled orders Oct. 31 totaled approximately $280,025,373, compared with $28,525,900 the same date last year. New orders for the first ten months of the current year amounted to $267,900,064.

Bulova Watch Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Bulova Watch Co. and subsidiaries reported for the September quarter, partly on the basis of estimates, net profit of $817,977, or $2.52 a share, compared with $715,501, or $2.20 a share, in the like 1939 period.

Bank of England Bullion Has 5th Weekly Gain

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England just released recorded an increase of £64,000 in bullion, continuing an unbroken upward curve for the past five weeks.

Reserves also increased while circulation dropped off to £592,652,000, a decline of £1,397,000.

Government security holdings rose another £1,040,000, a fourth successive gain.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds): Circulation, 592,652, decrease 1,397; bullion, 990, increase 64; reserves, 38,337, increase 1,459; public deposits, 22,387, increase 2,803; private deposits, 163,807, decrease 856; Government securities, 140,848, increase 1,040; other securities, 24,761, decrease 534.

Ratio of reserve to liabilities 20.5 per cent compared with 20.0 last week.

Bank rate 2 per cent.

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2231 Dorchester Ave. Blu. 5469
Open Sunday Morning and Afternoon

FLOWERS *for* THANKSGIVING
At home or anywhere
F. W. HOLBROW CO.
301 Harvard St. Gen. 2095

BOSTON—Hyde Park

George B. Anderson Co.
Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
Potted Plants, Cut Flowers
Fresh from our Green Houses
942 Hyde Park Ave. Hyde Pk. 1930

HYDE PARK FLORIST
Flowers Telegraphed
Anywhere—Anytime
Holiday Wreaths—Potted Plants—Cut Flowers—Corsages
SAM MATTHEWS
984 Hyde Park Ave.
Hyde Park 2430

BOSTON—Mattapan

Flowers for Thanksgiving
BLUE HILLS FLOWER SHOP
Mattapan Square
We deliver Blu 1245

BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BOSTON—Roxbury

Flowers for Thanksgiving
Dane's Flower Shoppe, Inc.
22 Warren Street Hig. 7456

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. Cutcliffe, Proprietor
Fancy TURKEYS with all the fixings
367 Washington St. Tel. Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
The New Popular
"BUNNY-MITTS"
in plain white and white with colored capeskin palms.
$2.00 PAIR
128-130 MAIN STREET

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
EASY WASHERS
NEW 1941 MODEL
as low as 59.95 with pump. Easy terms.
783 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6655

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Personal Christmas Cards
orders must be placed without further delay for best choice and prompt delivery.
BAILEY'S STATIONERY STORE 31 MAIN ST. BROCKTON-MASS.

Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
FLOWERS and PLANTS
W. W. Hathaway
INCORPORATED
21 Main Street Tel. 319

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR?
NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Linehan
Haberdashers to Knowing Men
Clothiers to Knowing Men
Corner Main and Pleasant Streets
Brockton, Mass.

SYLVESTER & GILE, INC.
NASH
SALES
SERVICE
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ANNA SHOPPE
TOY DEPARTMENT
Dolls!
Fascinating talking dolls of every description
Fitted dolls' trunks
Come and See
1328 BEACON ST. COOLIDGE CORNER

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

BOYLSTON PHARMACY
823 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill
For Thanksgiving
Kemp's Nuts — Chocolates
Delivery Service Lon 4520

Christmas Gifts
for the discriminating
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES
HAMILTON—WATHAM—ELGIN
TOILET SETS LOVELY COMPACTS
JEWELERS
Holmberg & Douglas
1332 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner

THE ANNA SHOPPE
QUILTED BED JACKETS
PASTEL SHADES
Also
HANDKERCHIEFS for every Costume
25c to $1.00 each
1328 BEACON ST. COOLIDGE CORNER

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete and Competent Service for Your Car
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. LON
One block above Benevolent Association 8963

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mansfield Shoes
For Men
$5.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
In Harvard Square

TURKEY
with
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
George H. Stockwell
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

TODAY'S *Furniture Styles*
Repairing—Reupholstering
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street Tro. 3344

Thanksgiving Flowers
KUPERSMITH
FLORIST
KIRKLAND 5442
17 Brattle St., Harvard Sq.
We Telegraph

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO 3636
KENNEY'S
844 Massachusetts Avenue
Buy Christmas Cards Now!

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Cars Called For
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
2478 Mass. Ave., N. Cambridge
Eliot 8049

OLSSON
GIFTS
Christmas Cards
Lovelier Than Ever
J. F. OLSSON CO.
Art Galleries
43 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 0038

CENTERVILLE

AUTOMOBILE IF ITS REAL SERVICE YOU WANT Bring it Here REPAIRING
GENERAL REPAIRING
L. R. ADAMS GARAGE
FENDER STRAIGHTENING and DUCO PAINTING
LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED
Tel. HY. 1063-W South Main St.

CONCORD

WOOL BLANKETS
Your chance to buy wool blankets at the old low price. Wool has advanced very sharply in price. We have a very good selection. Priced $3.50 to $6.95.
J. P. NOURSE INC.
MAIN STREET CONCORD

Act Now
Storm Windows, Storm Doors
Weather Strip
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot Concord 290

DEDHAM

Use your time to better advantage. Send your laundry out.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

EVERETT

Maxwell, the Florist, Inc.
Frederick B. Maxwell, Treas.
FLOWERS for THANKSGIVING
400 Broadway, Everett, Mass.
Phone 3316, 3317
Flowers telegraphed anywhere

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Just 60 Sample
COATS
$46
—were formerly priced to $79.00
Women's and Misses' sizes included—but it will be a case of first come—first served. They're all luxuriously trimmed and tailored of the world's finest woolens.
COAT SHOP
Second Floor

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

A New Pattern in Crystal
"ROSALIE"
Goblets, Sherbets, Fruit Juices, Plates
$2.50 for six.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Spode China 350 Main St. Silver

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

IHC
Gasoline and Motor Oil
ROY'S SERVICE STATION
Located Route 2 at 101 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Expert Lubrication

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Just Phone 1-6-4
LAUNDERERS — DRY CLEANERS
Individual Family Laundry
Yours for the Asking
If you've searched vainly for dry cleaning that guarantees you satisfaction, you need look no further.

Let us supply your Thanksgiving needs
CHOICE TURKEYS
MEATS
VEGETABLES
FRUITS—NUTS
J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street Tel. 2090

HAVERHILL RUBBER CO.
THE RELIABLE STORE
Profile Ski Suits and Mackinaws—Dartmouth and Northland Skis and Accessories—Raincoats, Rubbers, Overshoes for youngsters and grownups
38 MAIN STREET TEL. 1481

Rengo Belt, All-In-One
Gives a Complete Figure Change
When you slip into a Rengo it is exactly as though you had left your old figure behind and received a new one. Models with or without inner belt ..... $2.00 to $5.00
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop

HAVERHILL (Continued)

CANDY DELICIOUS FOOD
For Thanksgiving
Our Home Made Ice Cream — Our Special Chocolates—King's Salted Nuts — Cream Mints — Candied Fruits — Hard Candies.
Pickards Cozy Corner
20 Winter Street Tel. 2479

HINGHAM

Plymouth Rock Ice Cream for Thanksgiving
Ice Cream Cake, $1.50 Sultana Roll ... $1.25
The Log Roll 1.25 Individual Roast Turkeys, $1.50 doz.
Choc. Fudge Pie 35c 90c half doz.
Pumpkin Mold—$1.50
Priscilla Alden Nut Roll—$1.00
College Ice Brick Kemp's Salted Nuts

Dykeman's Drug Store
HINGHAM 0360—1277
At the Square At the Center

Native Turkeys
for Thanksgiving
Chicken—Fowl—Eastern Duck and all the fixings
Assorted Nuts—Fruits—Peels
Dykeman's Market
HINGHAM 0091—0092

Don't Forget—
Flowers
for Your Thanksgiving
Flowers Wired Anywhere
LOVELL *The Florist*
HINGHAM 0335

BOWMAR MOTOR SALES
1939 Chrysler Royal Opera Coupe
Car is spotless—one owner
Radio—Heater $775
Hingham 1305 At The Harbor

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S TOYLAND IS OPEN
Toys for Everyone
Selection is Bigger and Better Than Ever
STEIGER'S

CHILDS
Holyoke Headquarters for
DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
For Men and Women
275 High Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

For Style, Beauty and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Big Savings
in Our
November Sale of
FUR COATS
including sample coats from leading manufacturers
Cherry & Webb's

PHONE LAWRENCE 5215
CHOICE FLOWERS
for the
Thanksgiving Table
E. M. RUSSELL
488 Broadway Methuen, Mass.
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167. Andover 234

WEINER'S FURS
are standard products at prices to suit everyone's income
276 ESSEX STREET
ESTABLISHED 1900

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Reputable Jewelers for Over 65 Years
Our Annual
TRADE-IN
WATCH SPECIAL
$5 to $20 for your old watch
The Three American-Made Watches
• Hamiltons —from 37.50
• Elgins —from 17.50
• Walthams —from 17.50
SCHNEIDER'S
EVERETT SCANNELL, Prop.
314 Essex Street

WALK-OVER
Fine Footwear in a Fine Store
WALK-OVER SHOP
GARNEAU SHOE CO.
275 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862

Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

GIFTS OF DISTINCTION
Including Copper, Imported Glass Lamps, Cape Cod Candles
Christmas Cards
Orders taken for Personal Christmas Cards
Gift Wrappings
Costume Jewelry
Scarfs—Bags—Handkerchiefs
Minute Man Gift Shop
Mrs. Mary E. Archibald, 1840 Mass. Ave.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0326
TURKEYS
Extra Fancy Northern and Birds Eye
"All the Fixings" for your Thanksgiving Dinner
For Table Decoration see our Novel Candles made of Bees Wax

Martin's for Quality
Salted Nuts, Super Quality, Butter Toasted
Gobelin and Whitman Chocolates
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

Eve Carver Dresses $7.95
Other Dresses $7.95 up
Blouses, Shirts, Sweaters and Skirts
Vanity Fair Hosiery, 79c—$1.00—$1.15
Bags, Gloves, Costume Jewelry
Women's and Men's Handkerchiefs—25c—29c—35c—39c—50c
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 MASS. AVENUE, OPP. ARCADE

Waverly Hardware & Supply Co.
1756 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1037
Headquarters for ROASTERS and other UTENSILS for Preparing Thanksgiving Dinner
Large Assortment of the New and Lower Priced PYREX WARE
FREE DELIVERY

Our Choice CUT FLOWERS or PLANTS can add that Right and Bright Touch to Your Thanksgiving Decorations.
J. T. CARLSON
83 East St. Tel. Lex. 0589

For Thanksgiving
Kemp's Mixed Nuts
59c lb.
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064

Bateman's
TOYLAND *is ready*
for girls' and boys' gifts, from tiny things to tricycles, table tennis, and games for all ages by Parker Bros.
1785 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0223

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1710 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 1850
For the Thanksgiving Feast
TURKEYS
Choice Fresh Vegetables and Fruits—Nuts
Under same management Concord Fruit Co.
CONCORD, MASS. TEL. CON. 455

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lay away a Gift a Week for Christmas
Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL (Continued)

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Special Sale
Colorful, Warm Blankets
Size 72x84 2.98 Pair
BASEMENT

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

"The House for Service"

Fall Furniture
See the particular fine variety for you to choose from—Now
W. B. GIFFORD
97 and 99 Market Street

50 Beautiful
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
Personalized with your name imprinted on each one. Choice of ten designs, or 50 of any one. Complete with envelopes.
$1.00
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

lovely frocks
for your
holiday parties
Gala colors! One-piece and jacket costumes. Jerseys, crepes and taffetas, many studded with brilliants or sequins!
T. W. ROGERS CO.
LYNN, MASS.

Christmas Gifts
Jewelry makes an ideal gift for Christmas
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings
Featuring
RCA VICTOR RADIOS
Six Floors of Quality Furniture
Special Easy Terms

Enjoy your
THANKSGIVING DINNER
at the Kernwood
$1.50
Make your reservations early.
KERNWOOD CAFE
51 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 4388

RUSSO'S RESTAURANT
Special
Thanksgiving Dinner
$1.50
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St. Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

SIDELINGER'S MARKET
You'll be satisfied with the turkey you buy here
Matchless Canned Foods
519 MAIN STREET

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for Thanksgiving Day
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

BINDER'S FUR SHOP
For Thanksgiving
Enjoy your formal with one of our fur jackets.
Choice New Fur Coats and Jackets $65 up
172 PLEASANT ST. MAL. 0014

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 2310

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYSTIC 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

P. VOLPE & SONS
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0133, 0133

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1091-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHOOSE EARLY
For Choice Selection of Choicest Christmas Cards and Gifts
Cowan's Gift Shoppe
153 W. EMERSON STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Thanksgiving Dinner $1.25
Hopkins
Something New
Pumpkin Ice Cream

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

MELROSE 1903
THE CALDWELL PRESS
Personal Stationery for Christmas Gifts
63 FLORENCE AVENUE

Melrose Florist Co.
Christmas Evergreens, Flowers and Plants
Artistic and Fresh
245 W. Wyoming Ave.
Mel. 1628

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Start Christmas Shopping Now
UP-TO-DATE GIFTS FOR MEN AND BOYS
529 Main Street

Tel. MEL. 0083
Kellogg's
496 MAIN STREET
"Floral Arrangements of Character"

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

New Bedford, Mass
STAR STORE
Everything you need *for* THANKSGIVING

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Farlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So Dartmouth, Mass
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Perry THE FLORIST
FLOWERS FOR YOUR THANKSGIVING NEEDS
72 Spring St., Next to Y. W. C. A.

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1652

Taber's Market
"Where the Good Things Gather"
Our Own Make Specialties
Mince Meat, Sausage Meat, Chicken Pies, Fish Cakes, Salads and Mayonnaise.

NEWBURYPORT

Thanksgiving Specials
Buttercrunch ..... 59c lb.
Hard Candies ..... 30c lb.
8 kinds salted nuts
Ice Cream—8 Flavors
FRED W. CHASE
33 State Street Newburyport 424

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN SAVE BETTER BY PLAN
First decide how much you will save
Then decide when you will save
Finally decide where you will save
The best place we know is an account with us.
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 noon

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Fancy Northern Turkeys
BIG. 7062, 7063
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 Washington Street

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street
LAS. 6084
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS
for Mother and Dad and the Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington St LAS. 1411

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
BRAY BLOCK
Smart Neckwear, Gloves
Dainty Handkerchiefs
Your Holiday Shopping Conveniently Done Here

NORTHERN TURKEYS
Strictly Fresh—All Sizes
NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1237 Centre Street Big. 4240

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Use your time to better advantage. Send your laundry out.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

No one can operate TODAY'S business with YESTERDAY'S methods and be in business TOMORROW!
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

Star Market Co.
PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW for a Supremely Delicious
Maplecrest Farms Turkey
FOR THANKSGIVING
304 WALNUT ST. BIG. 8400
Newtonville

Desk Lamps
Flower Prints
Luggage Racks
Gay Towels and Handkerchiefs
Greetings for Christmas
BON ARTS SHOP
285 WALNUT STREET
BIG. 1221

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

The Finest in Flowers for your Thanksgiving Hostess
Eastman's Flower Shops
BIG. 6781 Wellesley 3440

NEWTON—Auburndale

LE BARON HARDWARE CO.
PITTSBURGH Paints Products
ROASTERS AND OVENWARE FOR THANKSGIVING
Cor. Lexington St. and Comm. Ave.
Member F. T. D. A.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Beautiful Flowers for Thanksgiving
BIG. 1271 2098 Comm. Ave.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

Discreetly Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Cold Weather Apparel
for Youth of All Ages
Lined and Hooded Mackinaws
and Parkas
Snow Suits and Ski Pants
Reversible and Zip-in Coats
The Most Complete Specialty Store in the Newtons

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

TODAY'S
Furniture Styles
Medium Prices
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington St. Phone Norwood 1132

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

—the alice shop
Orders Now Taken on Personal Christmas Cards
705 Washington St., Norwood 0636-W

FURLONG'S
For Thanksgiving
CREAM MINTS
NOUGAT BARS
FRESH ROASTED NUTS
MOLASSES MIXTURE
Tel. Norwood 1293
NORWOOD THEATER BUILDING

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

Hyatt Gas Service
PYROFAX
Gas Ranges—Refrigerators
Hot Water Heating and
Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
164 GALE AVENUE TEL. 8131

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Place Your Order Now!
TURKEYS
CHOICE—TENDER—PLUMP
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Use Our
Layaway Plan
for Your
Christmas Gifts
England Brothers

NEW HANDBAGS
Leather—Fabric—Suede
$2.95
Holden & Stone Co.

Gifts for a Man
Early selection and our lay-away plan are a help to our customers and us.
Shirts—Ties—Socks—Sweaters—Gloves
Robes—Belts
LEATHER GOODS—LUGGAGE
SKIS
Besse-Clarke Co.
273 NORTH STREET

Lace Table Covers
for the Holiday
$2.98 to $7.50 each
BATCHELDERS
83 EAST ST. OPP. COURT HOUSE

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch and Clock Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thanksgiving Time is Chrysanthemum Time
Our choice flowers will brighten your home.
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock St. Pre 7620

Choice Selection of
New England Turkeys
Also
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
GAMBLE'S MARKET
1551 HANCOCK STREET

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
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Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment, Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
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Guest Linens
Those exquisitely beautiful things for special occasions and hard to launder at home.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

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HEFFERNAN'S SHOE STORE
Alhambra Theatre Bldg.
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25% Wool
REIS FALL SCANDALS
$2.50 the Suit
Ideal underwear for cold weather and sports.
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This Week's Special
1940 PLYMOUTH DE LUXE
4-door Touring Sedan
Heater—Defroster
Exceptionally Clean—Sold by us originally
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Sole Agent for the
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Choice Selection of
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Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE

BRAND NEW
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Never Off Salesroom Floor
Overdrive Transmission
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Values in
OVERCOATS
$22.50 to $35.00
at
TALBOT'S
HANCOCK STREET

OFFICIAL CAR
1940 De Soto Custom Sedan
W. W. Tires—Heater and Defroster
New Car Guarantee
GRA. 2489

Toyland is Ready
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
WADSWORTH'S Quincy Sq.
Open Evenings Bonded
Invest Your Christmas Check Wisely

Buy a Fine Fur Coat
MODERATELY PRICED
Use Our Friendly Budget Plan
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for the home
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with
W. BANCROFT & CO.
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New England Coke
Coal—Oil
Heat Regulator

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

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Beauty Counselor
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Make-up kits — soaps — colognes — dusting powder and many other suggestions.

Flowers for your Thanksgiving Table
See Our Display
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17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
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The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

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DAILY DELIVERIES...CANTON-SHARON-NORWOOD

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Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
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THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

Stromberg-Carlson
SALES AND SERVICE
Ask for Demonstration of
Frequency Modulation
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Jeweler
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Dealers in
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Cut Flowers—Potted Plants
Grown on the Premises
Brighten Every Day With Flowers
328 Broadway Som. 0416

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Telephone Somerset 2730

Stellar
The Tailor
DAVIS SQUARE
Latest Suits and Overcoats, $25.00 up

Alfred A. Veasie's Market

Lovely
Fresh Turkeys
Chicken and Fowl with all the fixings
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
366 Broadway Somerset 2610

★ Star Market Co. ★
Every fine food you need for a perfect Thanksgiving Dinner
ORDER YOUR MAPLECREST FARMS TURKEY NOW!
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Fresh Turkeys and Poultry for Thanksgiving
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Member F. T. D. A.
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TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service
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Ludlow, Mass.
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BITUMINOUS

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Pure Milk
Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone
CRYstal 0610
for delivery
Dairy Products for Every Meal

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Certified FUEL OIL DELIVERY Service
Telephone our nearest office:
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"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Made to your special order, if you wish
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"Your Store" Telephones 3421-3422

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Anthracite and Bituminous COAL
Special Agents for
JEDDO HIGHLAND COAL
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Everything for the
THANKSGIVING DINNER
Cobb Bates & Yerxa Co.
"Right Goods at Right Prices"
Taunton Phone 940

Select Now
the lovely BARBIZON SLIPS, Bed Jackets, Panties, Gowns and Pajamas
for Christmas Gifts at
SEELEY'S
52-54 TAUNTON GREEN
We will gift wrap your purchases

WATERTOWN

ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Smart Furniture—Radios
Stoves—Easy Washers—Linoleum
Lamps—Gifts
Featuring All Nationally Advertised Lines
Now Two Complete Stores
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In Somerville—90 Broadway SOM. 1215

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DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

WELLESLEY HILLS

Thanksgiving Fancy Native Turkeys and All the Fixings
Order Now
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET

Prompt deliveries in all the Wellesleys, Weston and Waban
Tel. Wel. 3300

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Headquarters for "Like New Plymouth and De Soto Cars," 1937-38-39-and 40 models. Coupes, coaches and sedan, most of which were sold new and regularly serviced by our 23-year-old company. Call Wey. 0438 and ask for MR. JONES for a demonstration, no obligations.
NORFOLK MOTORS INC.
Tel. 0438 19 Water Street
EAST WEYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Visit
Ruppert's Craft Shop
for unusual Christmas Gifts, Cards and Candles
605 Pond St., So. Weymouth Wey. 2359-M

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Ham's
Our Food Is Satisfying
Beach Ocean 0007
Thanksgiving Special
Sultana Roll
Delivered, 90c qt.—in Stores, 75c qt.
WINTHROP Centre 0700 Highlands 1607

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP (Continued)

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA
Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

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'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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L. & P. KEEN
42 Ellacombe Road, Torquay

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bultrode Ave., Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

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SURREY—Wanted in December, Nurse (Christian Scientist) to look after first baby from the month. Mrs. Churton, The Cottage, Pine Ridge, Farnham, Surrey.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, Personal Secretarial Service, Authors Mss.; Duplicating; Private Tuition. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037

England

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"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....

Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST. BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

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A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870
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Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

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TWICE A WEEK I pass your door
Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

COLLENET & CO.
13. THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

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BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 8000

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FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

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LADIES' FASHIONS
Send Christmas Greeting to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor
62-66 Old Christchurch Road, also at 626, 628, Christchurch Road, and at 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248 High Street, Exeter. Southampton and Worthing

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BOSCOMBE
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ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
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EAST STREET
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Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

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Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

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General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

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Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT or Victoria Rooms
Clifton Phone 36787

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Winter Comforts
Electric and Gas Fires
Oil Heaters
Electric Cooking Utensils
Hot Water Bottles, Torches
Free Delivery Phone 25753

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
Massingham
63 Queen's Road Bristol, 8.
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Marsh's
WINTER OVERCOATS
Made on These Premises
86-92b Whiteladies Rd., Clifton, Bristol

WINTER COATS and KNITWEAR
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for your
WARM WINTER WOOLLIES
Splendid Selection! Unbeatable Values!
MORGAN'S CORNER, Zetland Rd. Junction

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PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
92 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
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For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

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Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle LCC LTD
CAMBRIDGE 4288
THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

ENGLAND

CANTERBURY

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

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RADIO and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
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BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square Gloucester)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

PHONE CROYDON 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19 London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
& Station Approach, & Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

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Our 2/3 per doz. Service
Franco-British Laundry
30a, South End, Croydon
A MODERN FAMILY LAUNDRY

EXETER

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FINE OLD SILVER AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE JEWELLERY
SILVER, CHINA AND GLASS
CLOCKS AND WATCHES
LEATHER BAGS, ETC.
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ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings
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- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor
- Estimates Free

KINgston 1001

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OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies Hatter and Costumier

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2383 Plymouth

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BEENEY
Watchmaker Jeweller
31, Parr Street, Parkstone
Dorset
Phone Parkstone 1176

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

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ENGLAND

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The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the **Hygienic Bakeries**
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & North Rd., Richmond SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
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Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1071
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TEL. SALISBURY 949

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"Le Gant" Corsetry
Helen Stringer MODES
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Modern, up-to-date premises with extensive plant for Refrigerating, etc.
CERTIFIED MILK
Produced at local farm
Personal attention
"Not a Company"
Agents for Nevills Bread

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Also at Vesey House Phone 1461
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Permanent Waving
Macdonald (Pure Steam System)
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WOOTTEN BROS
have
Woollens—Millinery—Gloves—Dresses
Hosiery—Corsets and Lingerie
at
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High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
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J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
WINTER UNDERWEAR
Tel. 3286
Dainty and Warm
VISIT OUR HUNGARIAN CAFE AND RESTAURANT TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
For Winter Fashions and Furs
4a, 5, 6, STRAND, TORQUAY
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BENDLE BROS.
Printers . . . Stationers
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(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2481

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPERBEST
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

WORTHING

ELSIE M. GUMMER
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Bank Chambers, Bedford Row, Worthing
TEL. 1590
Toilet Requisites

Wales

CARDIFF

Penfound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetive SHOES

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

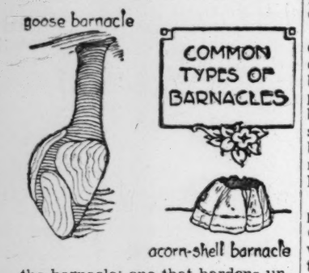
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Barnacles Are Removed From Ship Bottoms?

The barnacle (of which there are several varieties) has been aptly characterized as "an animal which stands on its head and kicks its food into its mouth." These little crustacea are underwater stowaways that have plagued mariners ever since the first Phoenician, Egyptian, Chinese, and Roman sailors undertook to venture out to sea. And they cost the modern American merchant marine some $100,000,000 annually for their removal.

When young, the barnacle is free swimming and does not do any harm. Reaching adulthood, the barnacle attaches itself to a ship's bottom, submerged piling, or the like, and sticks there. Man would be very glad to learn the secret of how to make a glue as strong as the adhesive fluid secreted by



the barnacle; one that hardens under water and sticks so tight that the barnacle cannot be removed without taking the paint (and sometimes small pieces of wood) with it.

Collecting in enormous numbers on the ship's bottom, the total weight of the barnacle burden on a large ship may be as much as 300 tons. Their presence so increases the frictional resistance of the hull as to require from one-fifth to one-third more fuel to operate the vessels.

Various methods have been tried for combating this marine pest. The ancient Romans plated their hulls with lead sheathing attached with copper nails. Sixteenth century mariners tried a queer combination of hair and pitch. More recently, special barnacle-resisting paints have been tried, with ingredients ranging from Paris green to unsalted water, but none has worked for any length of time in actual service.

Dr. Visscher, who studied barnacles for years, suggested the use of light-colored paints, because his tests shows that barnacles strongly preferred dark colors. Unfortunately, however, light-colored paints so far have seemed especially soluble in salt water. Besides, the dirty water in many harbors would soon darken even a white-painted hull.

So ship owners continue to dry-dock their vessels semi-annually and workmen scrape the barnacles off by hand.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

New Ideas

What must be the ultimate in mechanization came to light with the invention of a spring-operated desk device for dispensing rubber bands, one at a time.—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Quotation

YOUR sole contribution to the sum of things is yourself.—FRANK CRANE.

Vocations

Selling Sandwiches

A few years ago, a man with a roadside, piano-box sandwich stand, $1.40 in cash, and a helpful wife, started in business.

Today he has 30 movable sandwich stands located on automobile service station lots, and his tasty 10-cent sandwiches and refreshing cool drinks are known to Southern California's motoring public. His white, four-wheeled stands cost him about $300 each, and occupy a small leased space. A large beach umbrella shades the tiny drive-in place of business and its white-clad, courteous attendant.

The operators are paid a salary, commission and a bonus, and, when deserving of it, are promoted in a business which now includes two permanent cafés and a miniature bus. The latter, during the football season, is always found where the big games are played. In the summertime the bus is at one of the larger beaches.

Catering on a large scale for picnics, dances and parties is also one of the outgrowths of this venture, that started with a desire to serve a larger and better sandwich than the public expects for 10 cents.—J. W. H., Burbank, Calif

Where Would You Find—

1. The University of Tennessee?
2. Chicle?
3. Mount Grizzly?
4. Jaffa?
5. Archibald Pothole?
6. The City by the Sea?
7. The Genesee River?
8. Ghost towns?
9. The second oldest lighthouse in the U. S.?
10. The land where the kimono is worn?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Lines About Thinkers

By a Staff Artist

John Constable

1776-1837

JOHN CONSTABLE was a painter of the English countryside.
His influence established an entirely new school of art.
He belonged to a wealthy family of the County of Suffolk.
As a child, John showed no evidence of any special skill.
His heart was on the trees, the river, the golden fields. . . .
He cherished the wee cottages and the quaint wayside church.
The wild flower of the narrow lanes held no secret from him.
And from time to time the boy would ponder to himself:
"Some day I'll study art and learn to paint all these. . . ."
Alas! Art was then the poorest way of earning a living.
Besides, John's father wished him to enter the clergy.
Eager to compromise, the lad agreed to become a miller.
But he used each spare moment to sketch in the open fields.

MANY YEARS came and went, years of dull, enduring toil.
John had grown into a tall, good-looking young man.
Once he made the acquaintance of friendly George Beaumont.
Sir George was one of the leading art amateurs of his day.
Won by the boy's ability, he declared to Senior Constable:
"John is a born artist, he could be the pride of England!"
After that, John was allowed to leave the mill for the easel.
One morning he leaped on his horse and rode away to London!

AT TWENTY-SIX he sent "Landscape" to Royal Academy.
The picture was rejected by all the members of the Board.
But the President happened to be the kind Benjamin West.
And West was an American with a keen eye for values. . . .
"We shall hear of you again, young man," he remarked to John.
"You must have loved nature much before you could paint this.
"Always remember that light and shadow never stand still."
From then on, canvas after canvas came from John's easel.
He painted cheerful meadows, sunny valleys, country lanes.
They passed almost unnoticed by the casual public in London.
People were accustomed to general tones of brown and gray.
Fresh greens, sharp blues, sunlight made little impression.
But once a Frenchman took two of John's pictures to Paris.
At an exhibition a visitor drew a friend to them saying:
"Look at these two landscapes by an unknown Englishman. . . .
"The very ground seems covered with little drops of dew. . . ."
The visitor was none other than Eugene Delacroix himself.
And that time an Englishman's work won the gold medal.

CONSTABLE was a faithful student of the masters of old.
But for truth he always returned to his beloved nature.
To him she included all the elements of a complete picture.
He did not try to make landscapes—he discovered them.
Once in an early spring he wrote home from the country:
"Everything's full of blossoms of some kind or other.
"At every step I hear that sublime voice of Scripture:
"'Behold, I am the Resurrection and the Life.' . . ."
Later on, the artist declared in one of his lectures:
"Young painters must become the patient pupils of Nature.
"They must walk in the fields with an humble, open mind . . .
"No arrogant man could ever see Nature in all her beauty."
Compared with William Turner, Constable "painted in prose."
But it was a splendid prose glowing with harmony and light.
A great number of artists have extracted art from life.
Constable was one of the very few who gave life to art.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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A Verse for Today . . .

The king's daughter is all glorious within: her clothing is of wrought gold.—Ps. 45:13.

In Lighter Vein

One of the Louis Boys

Teacher: "Who was king of France during the French Revolution?"

Student (confusedly): "Louis the 13th—no, the 15th—no, the 14th—well, anyhow, he was in his teens."—Wall Street Journal.

Prompted

At a theater one evening a man seated in the stalls fell asleep while the curtain-raiser was being played. When the main piece came on, his daughter nudged him and whispered, "Charley's Aunt."

"Bless me, so it is!" cried the man, as he rose and shook hands vigorously with a demure old lady who happened at the moment to be passing in front of him. "How do you do, Aunt? And how is Charley?"—Montreal Star.

Next Best

At a fancy dress dance for children a policeman stationed at the door was instructed not to admit any adult.

An excited woman came running up to the door and demanded admission.

"I'm sorry, ma'am," replied the policeman, "but I can't let anyone in but children."

"But my child is in there as a butterfly," exclaimed the woman, "and has forgotten her wings!"

"Can't help it," replied the policeman; "orders is orders. You'll have to let her represent a caterpillar!"—Grit.

Little Chauncey

"Hello, Mater—I won!"

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Knoxville, Tennessee.
2. The milky juice of the sapodilla tree grown in the tropics; used as the basic principle of chewing gum.
3. A mountain peak in Colorado; 14,020 feet.
4. A town in Syria; the biblical Joppa.
5. A circular hole, 45 feet across and 25 feet deep, formed by glacial action at Archibald, Pennsylvania; claimed to be the largest in the world.
6. Newport, Rhode Island; famous as a fashionable summer resort.
7. Its source is in Potter County, Pennsylvania, flows through New York and empties into Lake Ontario; 144 miles long.
8. A name given the deserted mining towns in the western United States.
9. Brant Point Light on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, built 1736; it has been rebuilt seven times.
10. A loose robe, tied with a sash, worn in Japan.

"Um-m-m! But That's Good!"

Monitor Camera Club from Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

A half-consumed cracker lies almost forgotten in the joy of draining that last delicious drop of rich creamy milk from a tall glass. Um-m-m, but that's good!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Spirit of Giving

Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. B—— had only five dollars left in her savings account. Misfortune had seemed to follow both her and her husband all through the year. But, at Christmastime, her mother love was undaunted. Never, in the twenty-four years of his life, had she failed to find some gift for her boy.

The spirit of Christmas was in the air as she went out to buy a gift for her son. And, having gone that far, she bought a similar one for her husband. She mailed the package to her son, and went blithely home.

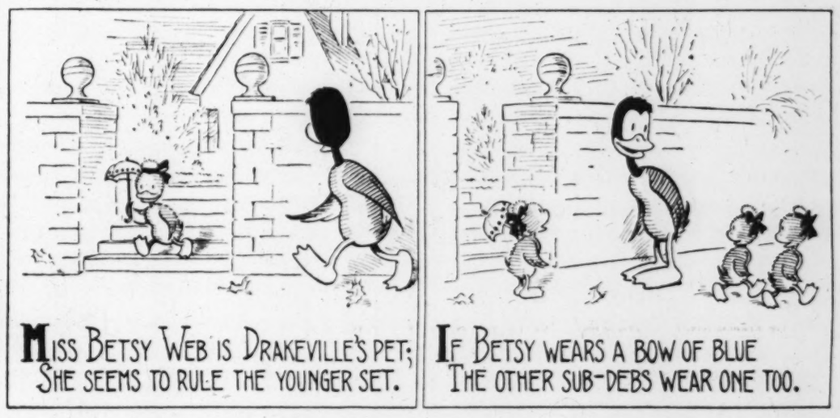
After the farm chores were all done that night, her husband suddenly remembered something. "You had a letter from the boy today," he said as he fumbled in his pocket.

Mrs. B—— sat down to read her letter in glad surprise, and her gratitude was unbounded when she found a check for fifty dollars in it.

Standard Bread Sizes

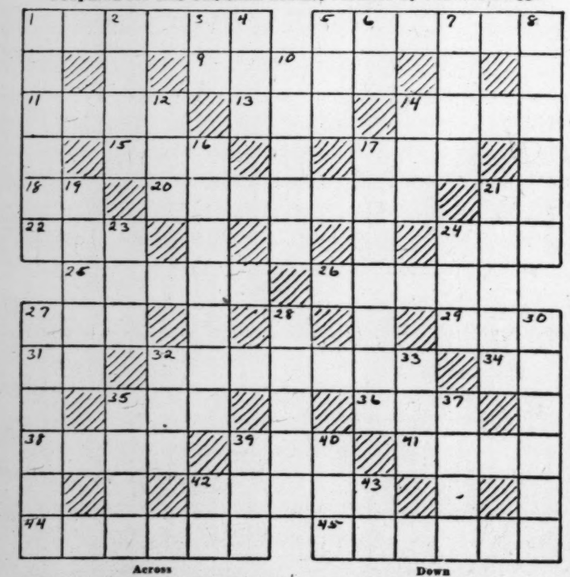
Bread is now standardized to four sizes for sale in England.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Where To, Ladies?* By THE HAGERS


MISS BETSY WEB IS DRAKEVILLE'S PET; SHE SEEMS TO RULE THE YOUNGER SET.
IF BETSY WEARS A BOW OF BLUE THE OTHER SUB-DEBS WEAR ONE TOO.
THIS DUCKLING CODE I ONCE DEFIED AND TOOK MISS BETSY FOR A RIDE.
IT SEEMS HER LITTLE FRIENDS KEPT TAB, FOR I NOW RUN A TAXICAB.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who composed opera "Tannhauser"?
5—What is title of a collection of essays by Thoreau?
9—What strait connects Baffin Bay with Atlantic Ocean?
11—What mammal has minute eyes and concealed ears?
13—Sack or pouch is what?
14—What is bow of vessel?
15—What do you call female parent of a quadruped?
17—Small bed is what?
18—Behold!
20—What is a larval amphibian?
21—What is first note of scale?
22—Age.
24—Who played the pipes?
25—Who was either of two brothers who wrote fairy tales?
26—What yellowish substance is used for beads?
27—What is moccasin worn by loggers in winter?
29—What is loose sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs?
31—Within.
32—Dzugashvili is real name of what Russian political leader (poss.)?
34—365 days equal what (abbr.)?
35—What exclamation expresses contempt?
36—What tool has teeth?
38—Departure of player from stage is called what?
39—Tavern.
41—Who was a wife of Jacob?
42—Thespian is what?
44—Stephen Foster wrote of what lady?
45—What is name of one of reindeer in "A Visit from St. Nicholas"?

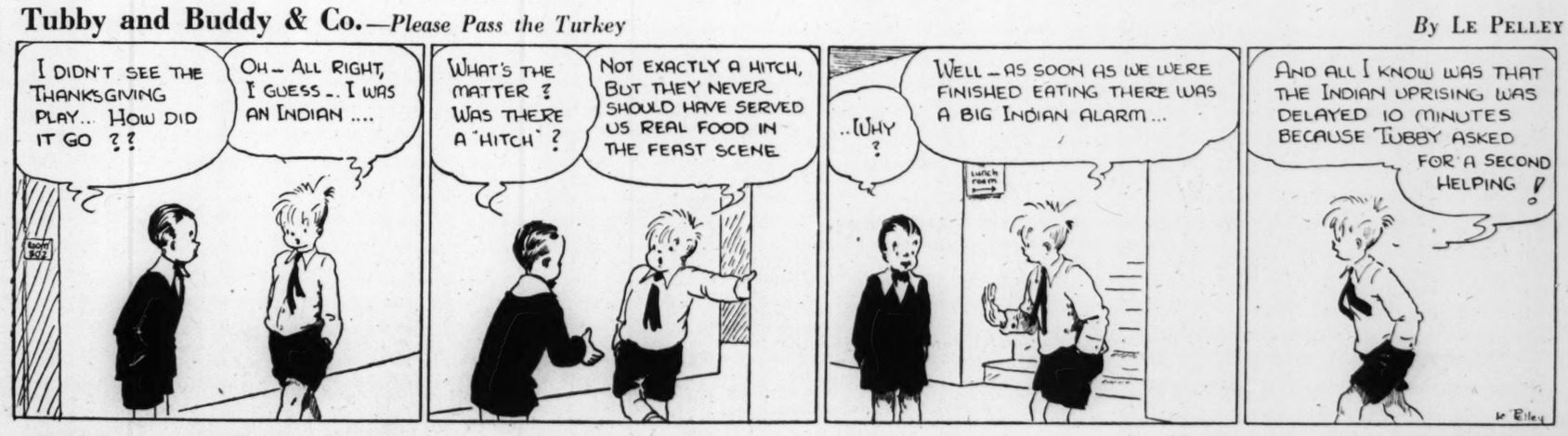
Down

1—What is worn by a nun?
2—What were Solomon's drinking vessels made of?
3—What ending denotes the past tense?
4—What is dog hero of story by Dr. John Brown?
5—Peruke.
6—While.
7—What is a pointed missile weapon?
8—Who discovered gravitation?
10—Shoe uppers are what?
12—Devour.
14—Who wrote "Annabel Lee"?
16—What species of elephant is now extinct?
17—Langhorne was middle name of what American author?
19—What instrument do you associate with "The Lost Chord"?
21—Who lived happily with Joan?
23—Part of a circle is what?
24—What is used in thimblerigging?
27—What is a pouter?
28—Would you strum, plant, or baste a jiti?
30—Who was 21st President of U. S.?
32—Perched.
33—What is chemical name of salt?
35—Would a pianner have keys, fins, or a bill?
37—The dandelion is what?
38—Frozen water.
40—Cain sought refuge where?
42—What is three-toed sloth?
43—What is an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Please Pass the Turkey*

By LE PELLEY


I DIDN'T SEE THE THANKSGIVING PLAY... HOW DID IT GO ??
OH — ALL RIGHT, I GUESS .. I WAS AN INDIAN ....
WHAT'S THE MATTER ? WAS THERE A "HITCH" ?
NOT EXACTLY A HITCH, BUT THEY NEVER SHOULD HAVE SERVED US REAL FOOD IN THE FEAST SCENE
..WHY ?
WELL — AS SOON AS WE WERE FINISHED EATING THERE WAS A BIG INDIAN ALARM...
AND ALL I KNOW WAS THAT THE INDIAN UPRISING WAS DELAYED 10 MINUTES BECAUSE TUBBY ASKED FOR A SECOND HELPING !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A FULL Day*

By RODGERS

I happened to pass some workmen at noon today and they shared their lunch with me—
Later in the afternoon my friend the Butcher gave me a nice big bone—
And just before supper the baker's boy treated me to several cookies—
And would you believe it? The Boss gave me an extra large supper tonight!
Or maybe it just seemed that way!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democracy or Republic?

Some discussion has been current recently among writers of columns and pamphlets as to whether the United States, properly speaking, is a democracy or a republic.

The point is well made that as to constitutional form the Government established with the inauguration of Washington in 1789 is in fact a Republic. The Constitution guarantees not a "democratic" but a "republican form of Government" to the States. Does that signify that it cannot be or is not also a democracy?

The departure from monarchy was a long, bold step in the eighteenth century, and some members of the Constitutional Convention were familiar, moreover, with the history of shortcomings and decay of popular rule in ancient Rome.

They, for the most part, had great misgivings about sheer democracy and had no intention of establishing mob rule in America. They took care to construct a representative government, in which men of the greatest talents might be chosen to dispatch the duties of statecraft. Direct election was scarcely even considered with reference to the Presidency, and the suffrage by which Representatives were to be elected to the lower house of Congress was then limited in many States by property qualifications.

Gradually the franchise was broadened. Manhood suffrage came, then woman suffrage, and in the meantime direct election of Senators — which seems something of a mixed blessing. The seed of much talk about popular rights had been planted in some of the pamphleteering which fed the Revolution. With growing democratization of the young Nation came awareness that education must become a public function as a preparation of the electorate.

It is as true in the art of government as in making a bench, repairing a radio, or running a business or a home that training, aptitude, and a sense of responsibility make for better workmanship and wiser, truer decisions. Hence the idea that officials should be picked representatives of distinctive ability has its validity.

Yet no true American would want the Government to devolve into an oligarchy of officialdom or into a privileged economic aristocracy, even while remaining a republic in form.

Hence not alone the form but also the attitude, the habits, the spirit which characterize and animate a government or its people become vitally important, too. That essence of the regard of a free people for their government has come to be described as democracy. It means equality before the law, freedom of opportunity, and absence of social castes.

It is not alone to form of government but also to this essence, to democracy, that men appeal when the Nation is to be rallied to defend itself against the opposite, dictatorship. Other Nations, notably Britain, have monarchies under which the mode of living is essentially democratic. Some have had democratic, popular or even proletarian governments which in practice became despotisms.

There are constitutional or limited monarchies, there are dictator-ridden republics, there are benevolent or tyrranical autocracies. Surely the United States can maintain such a compatible combination as a democratic Republic.

An Unfailing Bulwark

A Cornell psychiatrist reminds us that sensational news—of war, crime, disaster, violence—if taken in, is likely to set up nervous or emotional disorders, the results either of fear or hate engendered by what one has read or listened to. The statement is important because of the multiplicity of sensational events and the clash of ideologies the world over. In the United States particularly the warning should apply —although propagandized news, such as much of Europe and Asia feeds upon daily, is as likely to produce the same effects.

Perhaps the important thing for the average newspaper reader or radio listener to remember is conveyed in three words in the first sentence of this editorial—"if taken in." Obviously, if the suggestions of danger, insecurity, or impending evil originating in the news of the moment find no lodgment in the individual consciousness, they will not produce ill effects. What is needed is the understanding which enables the reader or listener to detect the underlying realities and to resist the temptation to allow the evil nature of the news to overwhelm him.

While the manner of its presentation is sometimes to blame for its effects upon hearers or readers, even the news itself, no matter how presented, is capable of the results which the Cornell professor describes—as related in a recent Christian Science Monitor news item. Hence, the necessity of guarding one's thought from being deluged by a sense of horror, hatred, or fear. An unfailing bulwark against the intrusion of such overpowering emotions is the Bible, with its reassuring promises.

What greater comfort could be found than in these words: "Whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil. . . . He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord. . . . Be still, and know that I am God."

The "First Grade" Teacher

Before National Education Week is forgotten, it seems fitting that a meed of long-overdue recognition be accorded one who, perhaps more than any other person, has had a hand in the Nation's progress—the First Grade teacher.

It is she who is charged with guiding our first faltering footsteps in the path of knowledge, who steers us safely over such unaccustomed obstacles as c-a-t and d-o-g, guides us through the mystifying mazes of penmanship, and, in music, steadies us until we can with a measure of ease negotiate the ladder of the major scale. With infinite tact she diverts the nostalgia which frequently attends an initial venture into the new and unfamiliar domain of the "Three R's." In short, she so endears herself to us that, on entering the Second Grade, the realization that she is no longer to teach us brings on a sudden shower of juvenile tears.

Appearing infrequently on her teacher association programs, and well in the background at its conventions, she, nevertheless, is far from being the "forgotten woman." Although no statues may be erected in her honor, she has need of none. Hundreds of purposeful, achieving men and women whom she guided through the First Grade are her animated memorials.

A Tip From Tokyo

Japan is feeling no more comfortable because of the aid promised by the other members of the Triple Axis in the agreement that brought Tokyo into the line-up with Berlin and Rome. Immediately the pact was signed, Japanese spokesmen attempted rather fumblingly to prove that it was in no way directed against the United States. Now the Japanese press has given other signs of apprehension in Tokyo, namely, the statements that the United States and Great Britain are pressing Thailand (Siam) for a triple pact and urging that small nation to demand territorial adjustments from Indo-China, promising support for such claims.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, has denied the allegations. Yet it is possible the Japanese press has done the United States an unwitting service in helping to educate American public opinion as to the nature of the conflict in the Far East and Europe and the possibility of using diplomatic and economic power to immobilize aggression. For Thailand could not only become an active element in opposing Nippon, which it has reason to fear, but could exercise indirect pressures on Vichy, heir to control of French colonies in Africa and the Far East.

Current reports from Shanghai indicate that Thailand, with or without Anglo-American backing, is pressing territorial claims against Indo-China. One reason for the Japanese press statements could be that Thailand looks really troublesome to Tokyo and that the most adroit way of explaining the situation is to put it down to Anglo-American intrigue.

Another possible motive, to which Mr. Welles referred, may be to try by such reports to lead United States or British spokesmen to throw some light on their position in the Far East. If that is all there is to it, Tokyo may some day regret having produced a blueprint on how to beat Nippon at its own game.

The best-liked jokes in Japan are centuries old, says the Detroit News. Any American movie scenarist might ask what's so different about that.

So Metaxas has given the ax to the Axis.

Our Readers Say—

"No Bible Blackout"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention was attracted to a recent news item captioned, "No Bible Blackout." The American Bible Society reports that despite the war, there is a "remarkable increase" in the distribution of Bibles throughout the world. I wonder why. Is it because "the wisdom is old, tried and tested in the crucible of experiences of uncounted generations," or is it because of the "vicissitudes, the struggles, the joys and triumphs of this life"? Scholars who have devoted their lives to those studies in the Scriptures have enriched the moral and intellectual wealth of humanity. Says a Biblical student, "People of all creeds and of no creed read the Bible with pleasure and profit."

Boston — DR. SAMUEL BERNSTEIN

"In God We Trust"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would seem, to one reading many other newspapers and columnists, and hearing radio speakers during the last few weeks, that all mention of God or religion was largely boycotted. There was one notable exception:

The President of the United States, he who serves and governs an America which writes upon its coin, "In God we trust," simply and humbly asked God to help America and its people, in at least two of his radio speeches. In his last talk from his Hyde Park home he closed by reading an old prayer. This was not included in many newspapers printing the speech, nor was mention made that he ended with prayer. Are we to think, as has been suggested, that the press is largely pagan? I think not, for we have The Christian Science Monitor.

Lexington, Ky. — NANCY LEWIS GREENE

Prayer by George Washington

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe it would be of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to know that the prayer for our country with which President Roosevelt closed his pre-election speech Nov. 4th, was written by George Washington, the first President of our country. This prayer was specially set to music and used by a number of churches at the George Washington Bicentennial Service held on Feb. 22, 1932.

(MRS.) MARGARET D. FRENCH

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Adventures of a Manuscript

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For assistance I had in retrieving a manuscript of mine on the harp and its music, intended for publication in England as a book, I would like to express my appreciation. About a month previous to the outbreak of the war, I sent to a publisher in London a manuscript, "Singing Strings," which was of great value to me, not so much because of the written work itself, as because of many rare prints which I could not duplicate.

When war was declared, I received a letter from the publishers, stating that their concern had been removed to "somewhere in England," that the manuscript reposed in their care at my risk, and that for the present they were discontinuing their routine of production.

For months I made efforts to arrange for return of my material, but in vain. At last it occurred to me to seek a journalist's help, and in due time I received word that my manuscript had been delivered to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London. That was a pleasant surprise, indeed; but how get the package to the United States? A representative of the International News Service, who was sailing by the refugee steamer George Washington from Galway, Ireland, brought it to me.

You may be sure I am glad and obliged to my newspaper friends. — MELVILLE CLARK

Syracuse, N. Y.

It Would Be a Big Contribution

One Explanation of Irish Neutrality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to a number of articles which have appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor relative to Irish neutrality in the present European war, and relative to the proposal by the British Government that the Irish Government should lease their ports to Britain for the duration of the war, I should like to bring to the attention of your readers the attitude of the Irish Government on these questions.

Irish neutrality has not been decided on for partisan or anti-British reasons. This is shown by the fact that Ireland is accepting numerous women and child refugees from England, daily. Neutrality was decided on before the outbreak of the war and the decision was made known to the British Government at the time.

Allegations of "fifth column" activity in Ireland are without foundation. The total number of aliens in July, 1940, was 2,610 of whom one-half were American citizens. Only 326 were Germans and, of these, one half were refugees. The German Legation has a staff of the same size as the French, viz: six. The British and American Legations are the largest in Ireland, and have nine people each.

Stories of Ireland's failure to make preparations for defense are also false. Recruiting has been adequate and her armed forces, all of whom are volunteers, now total 200,000 which would correspond to approximately 8,000,000 in the United States. Air and naval coastal patrols have been set up at heavy expense to insure observation of neutrality, and every effort has been made to secure sufficient arms to repel an invader.

The Irish Government has continuously sought good relations with Britain based on the latter's recognition of our fundamental rights, including the right of the Irish people to exercise complete sovereignty over their territory. The restoration of our ports in 1938 was merely giving us back what was our own, and we expect the British Government to live up to their agreement,—even though some sacrifice is involved. We, on our part, propose to live up to our promise to use our strength to the utmost to see that Ireland is not used as a base of attack on Britain. Stories to the effect that Irish ports are being used as supply stations for German or other submarines are false.

The Irish people and their Government are in a better position to judge the best policy for Ireland than persons abroad who may not have a full realization of the facts. No Irish Government could depart from neutrality without being overthrown and without creating serious disturbances in Ireland. Neutrality represents the universal will of her people of all creeds and classes including those who, in the past, have been most friendly to Britain, as represented by the "Irish Times," which strongly supports neutrality. Any interference with Irish neutrality will merely increase Britain's difficulties and any attempt to seize her ports would be met with the united armed opposition of the Irish people.

Boston — B. O'RIORDAN, Consul of Ireland

[EDITOR'S NOTE: To avoid any misunderstanding, it should be stated that in speaking for "Ireland" or the "Irish people," the writer of this letter speaks only for the southern part of the island, formerly known as the Irish Free State and now called Eire.]

In Justice to Mr. Taft

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of a popular magazine, John MacCormac, a Canadian journalist, writing of the ill-fated Canadian Reciprocity Pact of 1911, says: "The factor that counted most in the decisive defeat of reciprocity in Canada was the intimation, by Speaker Champ Clark, and even by President Taft, that closer trade relations were but the preliminary to annexation."

This is correct as to Speaker Clark, but wrong as to President Taft. I offer this correction as I am sure that Mr. MacCormac did not mean to misrepresent President Taft.

New York City — WHIDDEN GRAHAM

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

The Loyalist Cause in America

Kenneth Robert's OLIVER WISWELL (New York: Doubleday Doran. $3) is a vast chronicle of the Loyalists in America at the time of the Revolutionary War. It is 836 pages of action and of history, and difficult though it may be to reconcile speed with so great length, it is 836 pages of swift narrative. It is packed full with war, cold, hunger, and imprisonment, with bad language, mob violence, ineffectual struggle against indolence, prejudice, and incompetence in high places, and with all imaginable details of that most bitter strife which is called civil.

To enliven this there are two characters to furnish a comedy element—Thomas Buell, printer, repairer of military arms, engraver, maker of models and machines, inventor of anything that needed inventing, and Mrs. Byles, formerly of Cambridge and at home wherever she could set up the late Prof. Belcher Byles' wig-stand. There is besides as much as we ever expect from Mr. Roberts in the way of a love story—by no means his favorite among plot materials.

In sustained interest this is the best piece of work Kenneth Roberts has done. His other novels have had many chapters of amazing vigor and excitement, but this book has more of them—has them all the while except when time is taken for necessary relaxation; and possibly, in the Paris episode.

* * *

Cutting 836 pages down to the bare bones of a summary can convey little of the impression the book makes when it is read. "Oliver Wiswell" describes the treatment accorded to men loyal to the home government by both Patriots and British generals and politicians. For seven years Oliver, young, intelligent, Yale graduate, and son of a judge in Milton, Mass., traveled here and there, trying to get help and recognition for the Loyalists, trying to serve his country and his King, and ending as one of the founders of the Loyalist Province of New Brunswick.

He was driven from Milton by a rebel mob, saw General Howe throw Boston away, fled with the great Loyalist exodus to Halifax, accompanied Howe to New York, waited in vain for the British victory over terrified rebels on Long Island to be consolidated, went to London to carry information to a Government which ignored it, had the same experience with information obtained in Paris about French negotiations with Congress, came back to America and followed the southern campaign of Loyalist regiments, and when the war was over married his rebel sweetheart, Sally Leighton of Milton, and took her to make a home beyond the confines of a land that still hated the Loyalists.

Some readers may object that in stating the case for the Loyalists, Mr. Roberts unnecessarily and erroneously maligns the Patriots. He does insist that the Revolution was Sam Adams' war. He almost never has a good word for the rank and file of the rebel militia—declares that they were cruel, rapacious, picked up in the ditches, unclean, lank-haired, and that their officers were little better. Even their generals, barring Washington and Greene, get no praise.

* * *

The Loyalists, he contends on the other hand, were the finest men in the Colonies, and the Loyalist regiments, held up to scorn all these years as examples of parricidal fury, were only defending their homes or the homes of those who held to the right to their own opinions. He is an advocate, pleading his client's case. His book may be controversial.

"We are the conservative people," said Judge Hendon, driven by rebel mobs into a Long Island swamp, "and what has been true of conservative people in all ages and lands is true of us. We dissent from extreme and injudicious measures, from violence. . . . Their (the Loyalists') names are those of the oldest and noblest families whose diligence and abilities founded and built up New England. . . . Their attitude is inspired by conscientious conviction, persisted in in spite of all the outrages that have been done against them, and despite all the outrages they still must suffer."

That is a jurist's way of saying it. Mr. Roberts says the same thing repeatedly, more picturesquely, vehemently, and startlingly. But his attacks are as much against British incompetence as against Patriot outrage. Highest of the high spots in the book are the description of the Battle of Bunker Hill as watched from Boston by Oliver and his friends, and the gallant, successful defense of Ninety-Six by Cruger's 700 Loyalists.

W. K. R.

The Wide Horizon

London

(Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.)

Old London's time-encrusted walls
Are but the work of human hands.
What man has fashioned for us falls;
What God has breathed into us stands.

What if the splendor of the past
Is shattered into dust? We raise
A monument that shall outlast
Even the Abbey's span of days.

On broken homes we set our feet
And raise proud heads that all may see,
Immortal in each little street,
The soul in its integrity.

—A. A. MILNE, in *The Times* (London).

New Philosophy for Secondary Schools

By Haydn S. Pearson

Dictators have shown great concern for youth. They have sponsored youth organizations, revised curricula, and devoted much effort to the inculcation of totalitarian philosophy.

In the decade ahead, we may well expect that democratic secondary schools will undergo many changes in philosophy and practice. There have been three well defined movements in secondary education in the United States: the Latin grammar school period, the academy era, and the rise of the public high school. In 1900, less than 10 per cent of the secondary age youth were in school; this year nearly 75 per cent will be receiving education of one kind or another. This phenomenal rise is a typically American expression of the attitude that makes American democracy unique among the nations of the world.

Americans are just beginning the fourth phase of the development of secondary schooling. It seems certain, first of all, the schooling will become more practical for the majority of students.

For the last generation there has been an undue emphasis on white-collar, clean-hands jobs. Parents have sacrificed to help their children enter the over-crowded fields in the professions. Millions of young people have been encouraged to become clerical workers instead of going into the skilled trades. As a nation, Americans need a new appreciation of the dignity of labor. As late as the beginning of the twentieth century there was still opportunity for the frontier virtues expressed with the ax and hoe. Now, a new society needs skilled hands with a thousand and one types of tools. The next decade or two seem destined to see an expansion of trade and vocational schools. Youth will continue to receive a broad, general education but an attempt will be made to prepare it for an economic position in society.

For half a century, since the rise of the American public high school began about 1880, educational philosophy in the United States has been that the public schools should stress general education. It is true that some attention has been given to trade education. Congressional acts and State assistance have set up vocational schools in many States. But by and large, the abler students have not taken trade school education.

This brings up the second point. If Americans are to develop a system of vocational education in the secondary field, then all social and economic differences between academic and trade education must be eliminated.

This seems difficult at first glance, but in reality can be easily accomplished. It seems to the writer that secondary education can be placed on a sounder basis by combining the best points of trade schools and academic high schools. It means a broadening philosophy for trade school advocates who stress only the practical in education; it means a wider viewpoint for those traditional educators who believe that schools and books are synonymous.

Consider just one practical point. Most academic high schools finish the day between 2 and 3 o'clock. There are many schools which close between 1:30 and 2 o'clock. Most trade schools are required to run until 4 o'clock. It violates all rules of behavior to think that 'teen age youth will choose the latter school, though he or she may be much more interested in the practical side of life than the academic. In the years ahead educators will learn how to combine the two types of schooling for the benefit of youth. It is possible to combine cultural education with practical education. Society supports schools to prepare youth for competent citizenship. The new philosophy will help to achieve this goal.

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